



# C&D

## CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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## Drug "Amnesties" Warning

### CHEMISTS ADVISED NOT TO SUPPORT THEM

THE National Pharmaceutical Union has sent to its branch secretaries and to Pharmaceutical Committee secretaries a letter of warning against supporting schemes for collecting unwanted drugs. The letter reinforces a similar warning sent out at the end of 1964 about schemes for collecting unwanted drugs and medicines with a view to their being distributed to medical missions and similar organisations.

"On the face of it," says the circular, "schemes to remove unwanted drugs from pharmacies, or more particularly from households throughout the country, appear to be excellent ones and worthy of support by pharmacists. But consideration of the legal and professional aspects show that these schemes can give rise to serious difficulties." The Union's view is that in existing circumstances the schemes should not be supported by pharmacists. Under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1965, Therapeutic Substances Act, 1966, and Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1964, the controlled drugs may only lawfully be possessed by authorised persons; handing over drugs in any collection scheme to unauthorised persons or even to the police could be regarded as creating an offence. Nor should any pharmacist, in the Union's view, accept responsibility for collecting and redistributing drugs from varied sources without adequate knowledge of the storage conditions, etc. The secretary (Mr. J. Wright), over whose signature the letter went out, ended by stating that, in view of the renewed interest in the problem and of the emotional appeal of such schemes, the N.P.U. Executive Committee would consider the whole question later this month with a view to holding talks with the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and subsequently, if agreed, with the Home Office.

## Sainsbury "Assessed"

NO EVIDENCE OF EXCESSIVE PROFITS  
INCONSISTENCIES detected in the Sainsbury Committee's report, and its allegation that the British pharmaceutical industry had been guilty of earning "excessive" profits by overcharging, prompted the Bayer Products Co., Burton, Surrey, to commission a firm of specialist consultants to make an assessment of the report's financial and economic section. The firm (Merrell Cyriax Associates) analysed the indus-

try's profits and considered its average level of return on capital during the years 1963 to 1965. The analysis, now completed, points out that nowhere does the Sainsbury Committee's report indicate the average level of return within the industry. It goes on to compare the range of return earned by pharmaceutical companies with the average for the U.K. pharmaceutical industry. The point is made that any analysis of the profit performance of an industry, as against other industries, should clearly involve only industries that are genuinely comparable, namely those that are expanding (and therefore have a return on capital that truly reflects the price at which new capital can be attracted to the industry) and those which have some relationship, either in marketing or technology, so that they can potentially shift capital from their own into the pharmaceutical industry. The profitability in an industry like pharmaceuticals, "at the frontier of modern technology and in a major growth phase", should not be compared with an industry with relatively static technology and entering an era of economic decline, such as shipbuilding. In only one of the years (1963 to 65) did the pharmaceutical

industry exceed that of the properly comparable chemical and food and drink industries. The report includes diagrams showing the industrial return on capital employed in various industries in 1963, 1964 and 1965; comparing the industrial risks of those industries; and showing the return on industrial capital in the pharmaceuticals and five comparable industries in the United States. The general conclusion it reaches is that the Sainsbury Committee's treatment of the issue of return on capital was inadequate. An endeavour has been made by the authors to establish more relevant standards for judging that and related issues. Applying those standards they find "no significant indication that the U.K. industry's profitability in the years 1963-65 was excessive."

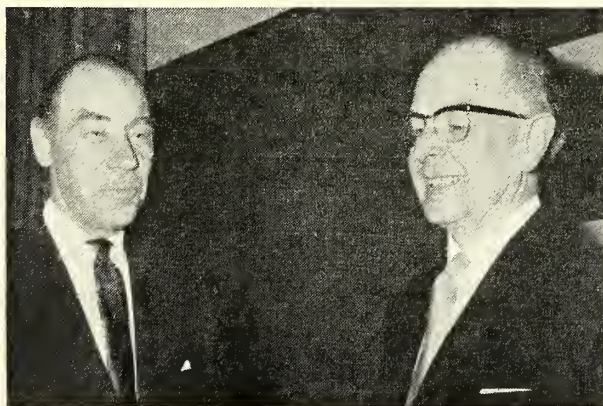
## Scottish Department

### EXECUTIVE'S MONTHLY MEETING

DESPITE the fact that the Local Pharmaceutical Committee had not been given representation on the joint medical standing committee concerned with the establishment of health centres in Glasgow, it had been decided that a joint committee should be formed from the L.P.C. and the Executive Council to investigate the pharmaceutical problems arising from the establishment of any Health Centre in Glasgow, reported Mr. D. C. Mair at the monthly meeting of the Executive of the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society held in Edinburgh on January 24. The chairman (Mr. A. Cowan) welcomed the new member, Mr. J. C. Lamb, who had been co-opted to serve for three years. Although the Executive had expressed its opposition, the proposed

amendment of Section 15 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, had been included in the

MINISTER AT NO. 17: The Minister of Health (Mr. Kenneth Robinson) photographed with the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Mr. Allen Aldington) when, accompanied by officers of the Ministry of Health, he was entertained at dinner by the Council of the Society last week.





Health Services and Public Health Bill. Other clauses in the Bill also caused great concern in the pharmaceutical profession and the Council, the Scottish Department and the Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland) had all made vigorous protests to the Minister of Health, the Secretary of State for Scotland and to individual Members of Parliament. Mr. Mackay reported that each pharmacist concerned had operated the collection and delivery service for Law Village for a two week period. The scheme was operating smoothly and would be continued in the present manner. The report of the Qualifying examination (Part III), December 1967 was received. It was reported that the annual report of the Drug Testing Scheme (Scotland) had been approved by the Scottish Home and Health Department and had been published. The resident secretary reported that the four regional meetings in Scotland held to discuss the White Paper on forthcoming medicines legislation had been very successful. About twenty reports had now been received from divisional secretaries on the Council's views on the proposed legislation. Most had had satisfactory discussions with their Members of Parliament.

## Advertising Medicines

NOT IN PUBLIC INTEREST SAYS W.H.O. THE Executive Council of the World Health Organisation, which met in Geneva at the end of January, regretted that some drugs had been made the subject of inaccurate information inasmuch that they had not been submitted to sufficient experimental and clinical evaluation. The Council considered publicity for medical products by the Press, on the radio or television, or by any other method was not in the public interest. The Council also underlined the necessity for W.H.O. to aid in the creation of quality control laboratories in countries that were insufficiently served. A notice issued by W.H.O. says that after twenty years of struggle endemic syphilis and yaws are on the retreat but venereal syphilis and gonorrhea are on the rise and in some countries the situation is as bad as existed immediately after the 1939-45 war, despite mass campaigns on an international basis.

## British Standards

### NEW AND REVISED SPECIFICATIONS

THE British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W.1, has named a new specification B.S. 4267: 1968 Methods of Test for Ammonium Nitrate (price 8s.), the requirements are specified in metric units as are those set out in B.S. 4272: Part 1: 1968 Anaesthetic machines of the on-demand type supplied with Nitrous oxide and oxygen from separate containers" (price 5s.) and B.S. 4272: Part 2: 1968, "Analgesic machines of the On-demand type supplied with pre-mixed nitrous oxide-oxygen from a single container" (price 4s.). Among the revised British Standards issued by the Institution are the following:— B.S. 1133 Packaging

Code: Section II: 1968 Packaging Felt (price 6s.) in both metric and Imperial units and B.S. 2071: 1968 Soxhlet Extractors (price 5s.).

## Faulty Drugs

### BIRMINGHAM ANALYST'S REPORT

AMONG the 1,182 informal samples submitted to the Birmingham City Analyst for examination under the Food and Drugs Act during the fourth quarter of 1967 were "bismuth tablets" found to be marked individually "morphia and ipecac, B.P." The labelling was confirmed by analysis and "a thorough investigation was made by the pharmacist concerned," who found three further examples of labelling errors. A blackcurrant health drink labelled "rich in vitamin C" bore no statement of the vitamin-C content; a second drink of a different brand was labelled to imply that more blackcurrant juice than normal was present whereas the product contained only the minimum allowed by law. A bottle of children's diarrhoea mixture was incomplete in that though it stated the proportionate but not the actual amounts of ingredients.

## Travelling Fellowships

### CARLSBERG-WELLCOME AWARDS

APPLICATIONS are being invited for the Carlsberg-Wellcome and Wellcome-Swedish travelling research fellowships, 1968-69, purpose of which is to encourage working visits on an exchange basis between Danish and British, and Swedish and British investigators in any branches of the natural sciences that have a bearing upon human and animal medicine. One of each Fellowship is awarded annually to a graduate from the United Kingdom for a year's work in the exchange country, and one Swedish and one Danish candidate annually may work in the United Kingdom. Stipend may range from £1,000 to £2,500 per annum, and travelling and some incidental expenses are also provided. Inquiries from candidates in the United Kingdom should be addressed to the assistant secretary, Wellcome Trust, 52 Queen Anne Street, London, W.1.

## Agricultural Chemicals

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SAFE USE

THE Ministry of Agriculture, Fish and Food has issued new or revised recommendations for the safe use in Great Britain of the following fungicides:— Maneb, manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate, ferbam and ziram, when used for agricultural and horticultural purposes. Recommendations have also been issued in respect of maneb and mancozeb for home garden use; diquat herbicide, when used for agricultural and horticultural purposes, and Hilomid, for veterinary use. Other recommendations refer to dicamba, EPTC, herbicides; dichlofluanid, a fungicide indicated for home and garden use and for agricultural and horticultural use; dimethoate, an organophosphorus insecticide; pyrantel tartrate and meticlorpindol, both for veterinary use; aprocarb, a carbamate

insecticide; buquinolate and iodophor, both for veterinary use, as well as S-(2-ethylsulphonyl)ethyl dimethyl phosphorothiolate, for veterinary use.

## Dental Emergencies

### DRUGS THAT MIGHT "CAUSE TROUBLE"

"BEFORE the administration of a general or local anaesthetic, a prophylactic antibiotic drug, an analgesic, a sedative or a chemotherapeutic substance enquiry should always be made about the patient's past history" states the Standing Dental Advisory Committee for the Central Health Services Council and the Minister of Health in a booklet on "Emergencies in Dental Practice." It refers to drugs used in medical treatment that might precipitate emergencies in the dental surgery, including:— Corticosteroids, anticoagulants, oral hypoglycaemic drugs, insulin, hypnotics or sedatives, antibiotics and monoamine oxidase inhibitors.

## Drug Addicts

### NOTIFICATION TO HOME OFFICE

THE Dangerous Drugs (Notification of Addicts) Regulations (H.M. Stationery Office, price sixpence), effective February 22, require all medical practitioners to notify particulars of addicts to the Chief Medical Officer of the Home Office. A person is to be regarded as addicted for the purposes of the Regulations if, as a result of repeated administration, he has become so dependent upon any drug specified in Part I of the Schedule to the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1965 that he has "an overpowering desire for its continued administration."

## Designer Selection

### A NEW SERVICE FOR INDUSTRY

A SERVICE to ensure "a quick, economical and efficient method of recommending the most suitable designers for any type of design assignment" has been set up by the Council of Industrial Design. Based on the Council's record of designers which maintains details of over 3,000 British designers, the service is available to any individual, company or organisation seeking a designer for staff, consultant or free-lance employment and covers the whole area of design in industry. Details can be obtained from: Mr. John Grant, Council of Industrial Design, 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

## Health Congress

### DRUG SECURITY ONE OF THE TOPICS

SECURITY precautions for drugs is a subject to be discussed at the Royal Society of Health's 75th annual congress at Eastbourne April 29 to May 3, when over 3,000 delegates and others are expected to be present. The preliminary arrangements provide for about eighteen sections and concurrent conferences to consider practically every aspect of public health. Among other subjects to be discussed are cancer, prevention of mental disorder, nutrition, screening procedures in relation to disease prevention, social work and health checks.



## Non-proprietary Names

### SECOND INTERNATIONAL LIST

THE World Health Organisation has published "International Non-proprietary names for Pharmaceutical Preparations: Cumulative List No. 2, 1967" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 16s.). The list comprises more than 2,000 names published between 1953 and 1967, given in both their Latin and English forms, accompanied by the chemical names or descriptions in English and the molecular formulae. The rules of procedure for selection and general principles for devising international non-proprietary names are given in an annex to the list.

## IRISH NEWS

### THE REPUBLIC

## Poisons Sold by Assistant

### CHEMIST GIVES UP DISPENSARY WORK

THROUGH his solicitor, Mr. P. Stephens, M.P.S., Kenyon Street, Nenagh, co. Tipperary, who pleaded guilty at Nenagh court on January 18 to three summonses concerning the sale of scheduled poisons by an unqualified person, stated that since that occurrence he had given up working in the local dispensary and had engaged the services of a qualified assistant. District Justice de Burca imposed a fine of £2 and ordered Mr. Stephens to pay £12 12s. costs and £13 12s. expenses.

## IRISH BREVITIES

### THE REPUBLIC

The price of Ponstan is 2s. 6d. per doz. and not as stated under "Drug Costs in Ireland" [C. & D., January 27, p. 68].

## NEWS IN BRIEF

THE Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers is supporting the adoption of the T.U.C.'s document Economic Review, 1968.

"DIAGNOSIS of Thyroid Disorders using Radioactive Iodine" is the title of Medical Monograph No. 5 published by the Radiochemical Centre, Amersham, Bucks.

A REFERENCE work on adhesives, intended for all sectors of industry, is being prepared for the Ministry of Technology by the British Scientific Instrument Research Association. Aim of the publication is to give immediate advice in selecting, obtaining and using the most suitable adhesive for a given job. The guide is expected to be available early in 1969.

THE Council of Industrial Design and the British Nation Export Council are inviting manufacturers to submit samples of well designed packages for exported products of all kinds, from toiletries to food and capital equipment, for an exhibition on the theme "Packaging for Export" at the Design Centre, London, May 27 to July 13. Further details and copies of the submission form may be obtained from Miss J. MacLeod, CoID, 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1. Closing date for submission of items, which must be accompanied by a completed form, is March 29.

## TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

### The Bill

The publication of the Medicines Bill (p.125 *et seq.*) is the culminating point in a long-drawn-out effort to replace the existing mass of legislation with what is hoped to be legislation more attuned to present-day conditions. I have had no time yet to study the Bill in detail. Consequently I am not in a position to hazard an opinion on the overall effect of the proposed legislation. Though some hint of its contents appeared in the recent White Paper, there already appear to be modifications of one kind or another in the Bill itself. Members of Council of the Pharmaceutical Society have some extremely heavy work ahead of them, both at the Council table and at meetings throughout the country, where there will be a desire to have information and informed comment. And that, of course, does not take into account the prolonged study at home that will be their lot for some time to come. In the coming months, however, the principal key will lie with those who have the ear of their local member of Parliament, and are suitably primed with the points decided upon when the time comes for action. There are one or two clauses in the Bill that pharmacists would do well to note. Clause 61 states that, at all premises where a retail pharmacy business is carried on, the business, so far as concerns the retail sale at those premises of medicinal products (whether they are medicinal products on a "general sale" list or not) must be under the control of a pharmacist. The "general sale" list can specify products that the Ministers think can with reasonable safety be sold otherwise than by or under the supervision of a pharmacist. While, on the face of it, it might appear to be ludicrous that an article that may be sold anywhere on "general sale" requires personal control when sold in the pharmacy, what the clause really does in a somewhat cumbrous manner is to endorse the present position. During the whole time that a pharmacy is open, it must be under the personal control and supervision of a pharmacist. That has been underlined on numerous occasions. Pharmacists can raise no objection to the requirement that a pharmacist must always be present and aware of what is going on, but they have a strong interest in the nature of the list of products that are to be for "general sale."

### Safety

A highly important clause, not unrelated to the question of general sale, appears in a small paragraph concerned with considerations of safety. It refers specifically to any article that may interfere with the treatment, prevention or diagnosis of disease. There are many diseases that may, at an important stage, be masked by some of the substances freely sold at present, and presumably, therefore, plausible candidates for a "general sale" list. One can think of many such, and expert advice to the Ministers may curtail the whole pattern of self-medication. I wish the Council success in its approaches to the legislators.

### Regional conference

The organisers of the Mid-southern Regional Conference are to be commended for having broken away from the more conventional line. The papers delivered by Mr. A. Aldington (president of the Pharmaceutical Society) and Mr. H. W. Tomski were both, in their different ways, informative. That of the president provided an interesting picture of pharmacy on the Continent, the general pattern of which may develop in this country. We are already experiencing a reduction in the number of pharmacies, and that seems likely to continue as the less economic businesses fail to find a purchaser. It seems clear that the public will have to travel longer distances to obtain their medicines from larger units, and there is no denying the advantages of a pharmacy with two or more pharmacists available. But the siting of such comprehensive units is vitally important and cannot be left entirely to chance. Mr. Tomski's contribution cast doubt on the entrance standard required in pharmacy, but the report does not make it clear if he wants a reduction of those standards. I hope that was not his intention, or the intention of the pharmacists he was addressing.



## BRANCH REPRESENTATIVES' MOTIONS

### Topics for discussion at May meeting

THE following motions are being included in the agenda of the Pharmaceutical Society's Branch Representatives' meeting on May 16:—

1. NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE: That . . . with the increasing establishment of medical centres and medical institutes, the Council should give consideration to the provision of financial support to branches wishing to participate in the activities of these organisations.
2. LIVERPOOL: That . . . the Council should obtain, in the shortest time possible, legal powers to enable it to control the opening of premises as pharmacies, subject to appeal to a tribunal by all parties.
3. LIVERPOOL: That . . . group pharmaceutical practice (i.e. the condensation of a number of pharmacies in an area into one set of premises giving a much improved service) is in the public's best interest and that the Council should protect those in such an undertaking.
4. WEST HERTFORDSHIRE: That . . . the Council should accept in principle the opening of part-time pharmacies in rural areas.
5. SOMERSET: That . . . the Council should fully investigate the structure of the Council with a view to ensuring a measure of regional representation in addition to individual representation.
6. WEST HERTFORDSHIRE: That . . . the Council be reconstituted to ensure continuous representation of the following sections of pharmacy; private general practice, company pharmacy, hospital, industrial and academic.
7. SWINDON: That . . . it would stimulate interest in the annual general meeting of the Society, if votes recorded for election of Council members were counted prior to the meeting, so that results could be announced on the day of the meeting.
8. FOLKESTONE, NORTHUMBRIAN AND THANET: That . . . the Society should investigate methods of control of the conditions applying throughout the post-graduate training.
9. AYRSHIRE: That . . . branches should only be allowed to submit ONE resolution for consideration at the Branch Representatives' Meeting.
10. SLOUGH: That . . . the Council should assist the pharmacist to fulfil his role as a source of pharmaceutical product information.
11. PORTSMOUTH: That . . . the attention of manufacturers and wholesalers should be drawn to the need to ensure that all medicines are supplied in containers sealed in such a manner that tampering with the pack during transit can be easily detected.
12. PORTSMOUTH: That . . . manufacturers should be asked to consider reducing the size of packs

of amphetamine and similar drugs so that smaller stocks more appropriate to present requirements could be held in each individual pharmacy.

13. HERTFORD: That . . . in view of the fact that the Council is encouraging the production of Branch newsletters, the cost of printing each issue of a newsletter be payable by the Society.
14. FINCHLEY: That . . . the Society should be requested to investigate ways and means of participating, with other appropriate professional organisations, in the maintenance of homes for their aged members, active or infirm.
15. BRISTOL: That . . . whilst the discoverer and initial seller of any new pharmaceutical substance should be permitted to register a name for the drug, any subsequent manufacturers or licensees from the original manufacturer should be allowed to market it only under its international or British non-proprietary name or, under licence from its owner, under the registered name.
16. SHEFFIELD: That . . . the Society

## LABELLING OF FOOD REGULATIONS

### Criticisms in Parliament

DURING a debate on the Labelling of Foods Regulations of February 8, Mrs. JOYCE BUTLER said she shared the concern the Consumer Council had expressed about the complicated requirements concerning the size of lettering to be used on labels. She was especially concerned at the exemption of small containers from labelling requirements, since some important goods might be exempted in that way. She also said it was not generally appreciated by the members of the public who had been much concerned about the use of cyclamates in foods that they would not be able to see from the label what kind of artificial sweetener had been used. On labels there would only be the generic term "artificial sweetener." A similar situation existed in respect of preservatives, antioxidants, colouring, flavouring and other additives. The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food had argued that the generic form was preferred, because it was easier for the general public to appreciate, and that specific names might be incomprehensible to the general public. But, said Mrs. Butler, many people had allergies to particular substances and they were entitled to know from the label what was in the substance. Other people might have objections to some substances and they were also entitled to know whether goods contained those substances. SIR JOHN ROGERS said that, so far as he knew, no other country had found it necessary to indulge in such restrictive requirements as were proposed in the Labelling of Foods Regulations, 1967. He appealed to the Minister to withdraw the regulations and reintroduce them after further conversations with packaging designers,

should approach other interested bodies with a view of sponsoring the making of a film to deal with the subject of drug addiction.

17. WREXHAM: That . . . medicines and medical equipment no longer in current use may well be of value to under-developed countries and that this meeting accepts in principle their donation for this use.
18. WREXHAM: That . . . the public should be better informed of the academic training of the pharmacist, and that infinitely better public relations should be established.
19. HASTINGS: That . . . members of the Society should be encouraged to use the Society's London house as a social centre for pharmacists and their friends, and that the Council should provide adequate and suitable facilities for such use.
20. FOLKESTONE: That . . . ear drops intended to treat infective conditions should be issued as sterile preparations and should have expiry conditions similar to eye drops.
21. CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON: That . . . the Council should continue to pursue with the appropriate authorities the problem of rural dispensing.

MR. J. WELLBELOVED would have preferred a requirement for the liquid content of products to be specified on the label and the alcoholic content to be by percentage of volume rather than "percentage of proof." A number of bodies engaged in design work had agreed that to try to relate the letter size of the appropriate designation to the largest letter on the pack was unnecessary and restrictive. Many considered that the regulations would be difficult to operate and would inhibit design. MR. GEOFFREY HIRST reminded members that he had spent twenty-five years in the "pharmaceutical trade." He did not have to declare an interest, because he was no longer in it, but when he was he thought he did every job from that of salesman upwards. "We manufactured over 850 and sold over 2,000 labelled articles. It was a tremendous job. I hope that that practical experience may be allowed to underline one or two comments." He thought that, although there was some sense in the regulations, they were "too fussy" and they would cause a great deal of trouble and difficulty. He did not feel that there had been any realistic consultation in the matter. MR. MICHAEL BARNES urged the Government to concentrate on regulations to deal with what people felt were real abuses, and to resist the temptation to legislate in greater detail than was necessary. MR. JOHN HALL, said that some associations had expressed concern lest diabetics and similar patients in the course of their daily intake of food and drink should absorb more than 3 gm. of cyclamates in any 24 hours. As the labelling regulations stood it was impossible for anybody to know whether



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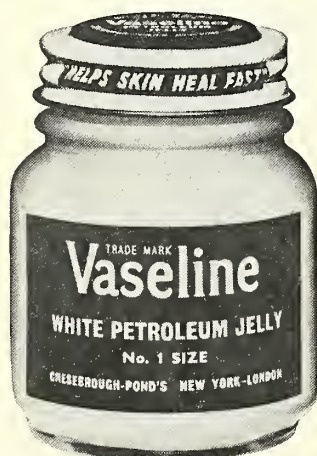


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he or she was taking foodstuffs or drinks containing cyclamates. MR. JOHN GODBER pointed out that the regulations did not come into force until January 4, 1971, there should be time to amend them and reintroduce them in an acceptable form. MR. JAMES HOY (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) said the regulations were the culmination of a study initiated six years ago. The new regulations introduced three important

steps. It was first laid down, that all foods must bear a common or usual name or appropriate designation. Secondly, the number of foods exempted from requirements to give a full list of ingredients on the label, had been reduced, and thirdly the regulations strengthened the provisions that the statutory information must be clear and legible. Mr. Hoy said he believed the resultant amount of label changing had been severely exaggerated.

had paid the charge would also qualify for a refund.

### Proprietary Equivalents

Replying to MR. P. B. ROSE, who asked for "a list of drugs on the pharmaceutical list and their equivalent proprietary brands, together with the respective prices," MR. KENNETH ROBINSON, in a written answer on February 6, said it was not practicable to identify with certainty those proprietary preparations having exact unbranded equivalents.

### Sainsbury Committee Report

MR. N. T. L. FISHER asked the Minister of Health what evidence he had of the undesirability of drugs placed in Category D in the Sainsbury Report; what percentage of those 782 preparations were combination drugs; and what percentage of all prescriptions were for those 782 drugs. MR. K. ROBINSON in a written answer on February 6, said the Committee did not name the drugs and he had no evidence other than that published.

### Price Reductions

MR. MAURICE ENDELMAN asked the Minister of Health what action he had taken to reduce the price of pharmaceutical products to the National Health Service, in accordance with the recommendations of the Sainsbury Committee and other representations made to him. MR. K. ROBINSON, in a written answer on February 6, said that, where appropriate, he was constantly seeking and often securing price reductions under the existing arrangements agreed with the industry. He was now reviewing the arrangements in the light of the recommendations.

### Brucellosis

MR. KENNETH ROBINSON informed MR. A. L. BUCHANAN-SMITH on February 2 that there were 136 cases of brucellosis amongst humans in 1963, 124 in 1964, 123 in 1965, 169 in 1966; provisional figure for 1967 was 242.

## LEGAL REPORTS

### Tax Avoidance

"A CHEAP exercise in tax avoidance" was how Mr. Justice Stamp described an application by Mr. Stanley Weston, a former chairman of the Stanley Weston Group, and members of his family, to transfer £720,000 settlement funds to Jersey. The application was made in the High Court Chancery Division. The plaintiff, now living in Jersey with his family, had applied for the appointment of new trustees and variations of two settlements made by him under which his two sons were the main beneficiaries. Giving judgment on January 30 Mr. Justice Stamp said that granting the application would avoid capital gains tax and estate duty. The Weston family had only recently moved to Jersey and on the evidence he was not satisfied the family had gone to live there permanently. "... There must be some limits to the devices which the Court ought to countenance in order to defeat the fiscal intentions of the legislature. In my judgment these proposals overstep those limits."

## IN PARLIAMENT

### BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

WHEN MR. P. B. ROSE asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food if he would take action to prevent the sale of sweets in bottles imitative of medicine and pill bottles, MR. J. H. HOY (Joint Parliamentary Secretary) in a written answer on February 7, replied "No" and added that the Minister had no power to do so though he deplored any such practice.

### Packaging

MR. L. A. PAVITT asked the President of the Board of Trade what was his estimate of the increase in cost of living caused by the cost of packaging in excess of that necessary for the protection of the goods sold. MR. G. DARLING (Minister of State, Board of Trade) in a written answer on February 7, pointed out that no such estimate was possible. The amount of packaging necessary for the protection of certain goods was "clearly a matter of opinion."

### Silicone Surfactants

Replying to MR. H. J. BREWIS in a written answer on February 7, MRS. GWYNETH DUNWOODY (Parliamentary Secretary) said the Board of Trade was considering an application for the imposition of an anti-dumping duty on silicone surfactants imported from the United States of America. The Board hoped to complete its investigations within a month.

### Cyclamates

MR. JOHN HALL asked the President of the Board of Trade what was the volume and cost of cyclamates imported into the United Kingdom and what was his estimate in the probable increase of costs of such imports following the recent introduction of the artificial sweeteners in food regulations permitting the unrestricted use of cyclamates in food. MR. DARLING in a written answer on February 7, indicated that 385 tons of cyclamates, valued at £100,000 c.i.f. were imported in 1967. The extent to which imports might rise would depend on the extent to which food manufacturers made use of the artificial sweeteners and how far they met their needs from home production.

### Prosecutions

In a written answer on February 7, MR. C. FLETCHER-COOKE was told by MR. G. DARLING that prosecutions for oral misrepresentations or misdescriptions under the Sale of Food Act, 1926, and the Weights and Measures Act, 1963, were the responsibility of local

authorities and the number of such prosecutions could not be obtained "without disproportionate expenditure."

### Regional Hospital Boards

MR. K. S. WINGFIELD DIGBY asked the Minister of Health what representations he had received from bodies relating to the presentation of their point of view on Regional Hospital Boards. He also wanted to know what was the proportion of local authority nominations and if the Minister had proposals for changing the system. MR. K. ROBINSON (Minister of Health) said that many bodies had made representations on the presentation of their point of view on hospital boards. He had sought to include the widest possible range of experience and appropriate interests within the membership of each board, but he appointed members for the individual contribution they could make and not as representatives of particular bodies or interests. As many members were recommended by more than one body or by different bodies on different occasions, figures of the members appointed on the recommendation of local authorities had little significance. He had no proposals for changes in the present system, but later this year he intended to publish in the form of a "green paper," tentative proposals for the reform of the administrative structure of the National Health Service.

### Prescriptions

MR. Robinson was asked by MR. E. S. BISHOP for details concerning the number of prescriptions dispensed and costs. The Minister, in a written answer on February 6, said the costs of prescriptions dispensed in England and Wales is as follows:—

			Prescriptions in millions	Total cost in £ millions
1962	...	...	196.626	86.918
1963	...	...	205.462	95.934
1964	...	...	209.375	105.577
1965	...	...	244.346	126.004
1966	...	...	261.954	138.369
1967 (estimated)	...	...	271	146.3

It was not possible to give a reliable estimate concerning 1970-71. The Minister also told MR. J. W. SNOW that the Welsh component of the estimate saving of £25 million a year in Great Britain following the imposition of prescription charges, was about £1½m. When the criteria for exemption from charges had been fully worked out the Minister said that he would expect up to 40 per cent. of the population to be exempt and some of those who



## COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

**JAYNOX LTD.**—Interim 7½ per cent. (same). Profits for six months to October 31, 1967, are slightly ahead of those for previous year.

## BUSINESS CHANGES

**MRS. S. F. ZYS, M.P.S.**, has closed the Ivanhoe Pharmacy, 48 Ivanhoe Road, London, S.E.5.

**THE business of J. L. Whitaker, M.P.S.**, 27 Nightingale Road, Hitchin, Herts, is shortly closing as a pharmacy.

**MR. L. F. ZYS, M.P.S.**, trading as Darnley Pharmacy, has opened premises at 92 Darnley Road, Gravesend, Kent. The business is dealing only with medicines and surgical equipment.

## APPOINTMENTS

### Board

**CASTLEREAGH AGENCIES, LTD.**, Belfast, have appointed Mr. W. T. Hanna to the board.

**JACKEL & CO., LTD.**, have appointed Mr. Colin M. Taylor to the board.

**BARIUM-CHEMICALS LTD.** — Mr. R. F. Stretton succeeds Mr. F. S. Poole as chairman by rotation, as agreed between the parent companies Laporte Chemicals, Ltd., and the Imperial Smelting Corporation, Ltd.

**ARMOUR HESS CHEMICALS, LTD.**—Following the acquisition of the company by Armour & Co., Chicago, Mr. N. Hess relinquishes his executive responsibilities in Armour Hess but continues as chairman. Mr. J. W. R. Hudson becomes deputy chairman and chief executive and Mr. J. T. Barrie managing director. Mr. C. E. Orem, financial vice-president of Armour & Co., and Dr. J. H. Gardner, president of the Armour Industrial Chemical Co., Chicago, join the Armour Hess board.

### Executives

**COOPER, McDOUGALL & ROBERTSON, LTD.**, Berkhamsted, Herts, have appointed Mr. C. J. Halpin their national merchandising organiser.

**BAYER PRODUCTS CO.** have appointed Dr. John Spooner, M.A., M.B., B.Chir. (Cantab.) their clinical trials manager.

**ROBERTS WINDSOR, LTD.**, have acquired the sole distribution rights for Harriet Hubbard Ayer products in the U.K. Mr. R. J. Patterson (U.K. manager of Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Ltd.), has been appointed marketing director for both companies.

### Representatives

**TRIMSTER CO., LTD.**, Bowcourt, Westcott, Surrey, have appointed Mrs. D. Greenleaf their representative for the Chelmsford and Southend-on-Sea area.

**JACKEL & CO., LTD.**, have appointed Mr. B. Astwood representative for the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Leicester, Rutland, Norfolk, Northampton, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk and Miss Liza Fischer for Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire and Worcester.

## DEATHS

**FIRTH.**—On February 2, Miss Lucy Noeline Firth, 128 Reeve Road, Wimbsey, Bradford, Yorks. Miss Firth qualified in 1920 and retired from the Register as a Fellow of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1965.

**KERSHAW.** — At St. Peter's Hospital Chertsey, on February 8, Mr. John Kershaw, M.P.S., Pinchurst, London Road, Englefield Green, Surrey, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Kershaw qualified in 1929. He joined H. W. Herbert, Ltd., 41 High Street, Egham, in 1932 as manager of the Egham Road branch of the company. In 1956 he became joint managing director, a post he continued to hold after the merger with A. R. Cross, Ltd., in 1962 until he retired through ill-health in August 1967. He was past master of the Spelthorne lodge and a past president of the botany club of Egham.

**McDOUGALL.** — On February 9, Mr. Alan Cameron McDougall, Highways, Ardrishaig, Argyll. Mr. McDougall qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1923 and in the same year graduated in applied chemistry at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow. He then joined the experimental department at the Wellcome Chemical Works, Dartford, Kent, and later became the chief pharmacist, a post he held until he retired in 1960. He was for a number of years a member of the sterile materials committee of the British Pharmacopoeia Commission. Although his name appeared on but one paper—and that with his colleagues Dr. G. E. Foster and Dr. G. A. Stewart concerning adrenaline tartrate, he was a consistent supporter of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, encouraging many other authors of papers. Mr. McDougall was the subject of a profile in *Figures of the Pharmaceutical World* (C. & D., March 11, 1961, p. 247).

*Professor E. Shotton* (School of Pharmacy, University of London) writes:— I met "Mac" when I first joined the Wellcome Chemical Works in 1939 and spent about six years under his direction whilst he was in charge of the pharmaceutical section. He was one of the most likeable and honest men I have met; we soon became close friends and it is a friendship I have always valued highly. It was not only friendship I gained from him but also a remarkably sound training in formulation techniques and a scientific approach to experimental work and interpretation of results. His wide knowledge and experience enabled him to come to decisions in a way which seemed almost intuitive but was undoubtedly the result of intelligent assessment and correlation of related problems. This he combined with a practical flair for process development. He was completely honest in his work, which he showed in his ethical approach to products he designed and his examination and reports about complaints of products. His work for the sterile products subcommittee of the British Pharmacopoeia Commission reflected his regard for maintaining high ethical standards for all products used in medicine. I learned an enormous amount from him, as did others who

worked under him, and I for one will always remember an exceptional man for his innate modesty, technical competence, original wit and kindness.

*Professor G. Brownlee* writes: Some thirty years have passed since I first met Alan Cameron McDougall; but it was as old "Mac," as his friends always spoke of him, that I came to know him. Of course it took time, not because he was a hard man to know, indeed, he was the friendliest of men, always quiet of speech, reflective and with a delightful pawky humour. It took time because he had such a store of solid experience and expertise that there was always something more to learn from him. There is no mistaking the craftsman when we meet him; the tool is the extension of the hand, and it is used with practised skill. So it was with old "Mac;" he was a master craftsman. On innumerable occasions we on the research side, medicine and veterinary, had cause to be grateful for his development work, as often projected backwards into research methods as it was forwards into production. Perhaps of more permanent importance was the lesser known part played by "Mac" and a handful of his colleagues in preserving what he considered to be, and rightly so in my opinion, the heritage of the Foundation he served so ably. This was an elaborate protocol of quality control exercised at all stages of production. Those whose business it was to ensure efficiency, economy and production were properly critical of such elaborate procedures. "Mac" and his colleagues were equally determined that nothing should jeopardise the quality of the product nor the integrity of its proud name. There can be little doubt that the success and good name of the Foundation today owes as much to one side as to the other. Some fifteen years have gone since I last saw him yet the sad news of his death brought back happy memories of him. He never said no, he never made difficulties, there was always a way. Happy in his family life he gave much happiness to his friends. He had enormous integrity. He was incorruptible.

*Mr. Douglas Stephenson* writes:— I met Alan McDougall when he joined the staff of the Wellcome Chemical Works at Dartford to work in the experimental department under the direction of the late Dr. Sidney Smith. These two, the Scot and the South Country man, had much in common: They were both pharmacists with special training in chemistry, they were superb manipulators and each had the desire and the ability to express his thoughts clearly and exactly in simple English. Both men were shy, but at heart McDougall was compassionate and convivial; he admired his chief and always said how much he owed to the older man's high scientific standards and professional integrity. During those early years McDougall developed his inventive ingenuity and applied it to the problems of the stabilisation of pharmaceutical formulations—in particular parenteral preparations. He played an important part in the formulation of the first injectable solutions of insulin. His expertise in



devising methods of preparing sterile solutions of acceptable stability was probably unequalled. He was, I think, sorry to leave work in the laboratory when he was appointed chief pharmacist, but his encyclopedic knowledge of the practice of pharmacy, his care for the maintenance of standards of pharmaceutical excellence and his interest in modern languages enabled him to enjoy his wider activities and the foreign travel which fell to his lot. I owe much to the generous collaboration and technical help from a staunch colleague and an affectionate friend. Ill health caused Alan to retire early from active pharmaceutical life but when he returned to his native Argyll he kept in touch with his friends in the south who will miss his cheerful and racy correspondence. His ex-colleagues extend their sympathy to his widow and two daughters.

**MADDOCK.**—On January 28, Mr. Gwyn Thomas Maddock, M.P.S., 3 Shelbourne Terrace, Calne, Wilts, formerly of Melksham. Mr. Maddock qualified in 1927.

**PATERSON.**—On January 21, Mr. George Frederick Paterson, M.P.S., 25 Thingwall Park, Fishponds, Bristol. Mr. Paterson qualified in 1898.

**REID.**—On January 29, Miss Evelyn May Rosina Reid, F.P.S., 15 Trinity Gorse, Trinity Fields, Stafford, Staffs. Miss Reid qualified in 1953.

**WRIGHT.**—At Llandough hospital on February 7, Mr. Wyndham Jenkins Wright, M.P.S., 68 Plasmawr Road, Fairwater, Cardiff, Glam. Mr. Wright qualified in 1937.

## INQUESTS

**Unsuitable Mixing Method.**—A doctor and nurse were cautioned by Finchley deputy coroner (Dr. David Paul) before they gave evidence on February 8, about one of their patients who died on January 28. The deceased, Mrs. Rosemary Clare Waller, aged forty-seven, was receiving treatment at Northumberland House nursing home, Ballards Lane, London, N.6. Dr. Robert Riggall (medical superintendent of the nursing home), after being cautioned by the coroner, said Mrs. Waller had been treated with paraldehyde for almost the whole time she had been in the nursing home. The patient occasionally had two doses during a night. The drug was diluted with water and mixed in a large Winchester. The concentration was 10 per cent. paraldehyde in water. The method of mixing the drug had been used in the home for the past thirteen or fourteen years. Miss Ena Edmunds (a nurse) said that in other nursing homes she had always mixed paraldehyde in a medicine glass as required, but at Northumberland House she mixed it in the Winchester. When the bottle was full, it was heavy and difficult to shake so she mixed the solution by tilting the bottle to one side and bringing it upright again. At 10.30 p.m. on January 27 Mrs. Waller had a 2-oz. medicine measure of paraldehyde solution. At 2.30 a.m. she rang for Nurse Edmunds and asked for a repeat of the dose. Nurse Edmunds said she gave Mrs. Waller the medicine and half an

hour later she returned to the room and Mrs. Waller was asleep. She looked in again about 6 a.m. and Mrs. Waller was still asleep. There were no lights on in the room. When a member of the domestic staff went to Mrs. Waller's room about 7.45 a.m. she found the patient dead. Dr. Derek Pocock, pathologist, who gave the cause of death as paraldehyde poisoning said he had found that the Winchester when full only held 74½ fl. oz. and not 80 fl. oz.

When the bottle was completely full the solution could not be shaken properly and neat paraldehyde floated to the surface. Summing up, the coroner said that the bottle and method of mixing the drug were "unsuitable" but he did not feel that there had been "that gross degree of negligence called criminal negligence." Recording a verdict of misadventure, Dr. Paul added: "The fact that there had not been a case earlier is a matter of luck."

## PHARMACISTS IN HEALTH CENTRES

### Minister's reassurance in debate on Public Health Bill

PHARMACISTS' fears about developments in health centres were based on a misunderstanding said the MINISTER OF HEALTH (Mr. Kenneth Robinson) during a committee stage of the Bill on February 8. Mr. A. P. DEAN had moved an amendment to the Bill to put the pharmacist who worked in a health centre on the same basis as a doctor or dentist, so that he became an independent contractor and not an employee of the local health authority. Mr. Dean said it seemed to be a contradiction that the pharmacist should be in a different position from the doctor or dentist. "After all he is part of the same team for the cure of illness and the prevention of disease."

The Minister said he knew there were certain anxieties among members of the pharmaceutical profession, and he continued "I would like to do what I can to allay them. I assure them that my policy is that provision for pharmaceutical services should be made available at a health centre only where there is a local need for such facilities and local agreement that the need is best met through a health centre. This is broadly in line with the view of the profession that these services should be provided in the health centre only when the needs of the public are not being satisfactorily met by retail pharmacists, and where there has been full consultation with the local government authority and the Pharmaceutical Committee.

"The pharmacists apparently fear that it is intended to take advantage of the development of health centres and of the wording of this Bill to develop pharmaceutical services in health centres through pharmacists employed by health authorities against the wishes, and at the expense, of the local retail pharmacists.

### "Fears Based on a Misunderstanding"

"Their fears in this respect are, in my view, based on a misunderstanding. I certainly do not disagree with the view that the needs of the public are often best served by traditional retail pharmacists. The whole question of the employment of pharmacists at health centres depends as I have said, on local consultation and agreement, and the pharmacists will have a full opportunity to express their views when the issue is discussed on the Executive Council or on the Local Pharmaceutical Committee in relation to any health-centre project."

The Minister went on to say that the difficulty was that seven of the

pre-National Health Service health centres had pharmaceutical services provided by a salaried pharmacist employed by the local health authority. Those were still in operation. There were five in Wales and only two in England. One health centre with salaried pharmacists had been open since 1948. The proposed amendment did not include any saving provision to allow existing arrangements of that kind to continue.

For that reason he could not accept the Amendment. "I am prepared to think about the matter again, and I would like to consult the local authority associations that are involved, and the organisations representing the pharmaceutical profession, between now and Report stage." Though clearly he could not in advance of consultations, make any firm commitment, if the consultations showed that it was desirable, he would be prepared to bring forward an amendment on the Report stage.

MR. DEAN said he fully appreciated that the arrangements the Minister had mentioned were long-standing ones that would have to be safeguarded. He was particularly glad that the Minister had recognised the strength of the fears that existed on the part of registered pharmacists, and that he had been able to give pharmacists an assurance that he would have a look at the matter.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Replying to MR. P. WOLRIGE-GORDON, who pointed out that there were similar feelings in Scotland, and that the Pharmaceutical Society had seen the Minister and told him Scottish pharmacists opposed Section 15 of the 1947 Act. The questioner asked if there had been any further discussions and any clarification of the position as it affected pharmacists. MR. B. MILLAN (Under Secretary of State, Scotland) said that further consideration of the point about the employment of pharmacists would apply in Scotland as in England and Wales. "At present in Scotland one pharmacist is employed at one health centre. Therefore in essence there is a similar background to that in England and Wales. Reconsideration will be given."

## OVERSEAS VISITS

AS part of an operation to develop further overseas markets Messrs. D. Moreau (managing director) and R. Levin (marketing director, Syntex Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.), are visiting the Bahamas, Pakistan and New Zealand.



## NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION

### Matters discussed by Executive Committee

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the National Pharmaceutical Union in London on January 24 opened sadly with a reference by Mr. H. G. Moss to the loss sustained by the deaths of two members of the Committee: Messrs. W. Talvan Rees and A. Rex Valentine. He paid tribute to the work both men had done on behalf of members during their periods of service on the Committee, whose members stood in silence as a token of respect and esteem. In view of the impending triennial election in March, said the chairman, no special elections to fill the vacancies would be held. Three other members of the Committee (Messrs. E. A. Brocklehurst, H. G. Moss and W. J. Tristram) announced their intention not to stand for re-election in March. It was agreed that all N.P.U. members in England and Wales should be sent details of the five vacancies by circular so soon as possible.

#### Committee Changes

With the Union's marketing operations now under the control of the directors of N.P.U. Marketing, Ltd. (overall policy remaining the responsibility of the Executive Committee) the Marketing Policy Committee would cease to exist. The Executive decided to take the opportunity of reallocating the work among the remaining Committees and to distribute among them as many as possible of the mounting number of items on the parent Committee's agenda, which in recent months had caused the monthly meetings to spread over the greater part of three days. From February the three main subcommittees would meet as the General Purposes, Business Services and Finance Committees. Each would comprise seven members of the Executive Committee and the subcommittees would meet concurrently on the afternoon of the day prior to the meeting of the Executive Committee, to which each would submit its report and recommendations.

A document from the Ministry of Labour containing suggestions for merging the Factories Act, 1961, and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, had been examined by the office, whose detailed report was considered by the Committee. Among the new proposals was one suggesting a substantial increase in the powers of the Minister of Labour and another that would bring small family businesses, at present outside the 1963 Act, within its scope. Joint representations with other retail interests would be made through the medium of the Retail Alliance.

MR. ALBERT HOWELLS presented a verbal report on a Retail Alliance meeting he and the secretary (Mr. J. Wright) had attended on January 18. Among subjects about which representations were being made to Whitehall were prices and incomes references, the Consumer Protection Bill, Budget, Transport Bill and the growing burden of taxation on distribution.

MR. H. B. COULSON presented reports on the January meeting of the Pharmacy Assistants Training Board and N.P.U. training subcommittee. Progress was being maintained in discussions with the Pharmaceutical Society and City and Guilds of London Institute, but additional time was being taken in preparing the Certificate in Retailing (Pharmacy) because of the need for reference to the Institute's distribution review committee to determine how its junior certificate could be amended to take in the pharmacy proposals. The entrance and practical training requirements for the dispensing technicians' certificate had been debated at length, and close agreement had been reached on the scope of the syllabus. The possibility of instituting a full-time course had been considered but, because of problems relating to the practical training period, further discussion would be required among all the interested bodies before final agreement was reached. Management seminars for N.P.U. members to link up with staff training meetings were among the Training Committee's immediate plans for the future. Full details would be announced in due course.

Among a number of proposed new business aids considered by the chairman of the Publications Committee (Mr. T. G. Anwyl) was a price-marking machine convertible to the decimal system. Also considered was a suggestion from a member that the N.P.U. should commission the manufacture of a small range of decorated ceramic jars that could serve as outer storage containers for official ointments and bases whilst providing a tasteful display in the pharmacy. A memorandum by Mr. H. B. Coulson on computer analyses of members' accounts as a possible new N.P.U. service had been considered by the Finance and General Purposes Committee, and further information about the cost and technical feasibility of such a scheme was being assembled by the office for consideration in February. The Executive Committee also discussed complaints about the dosage graduations marked on the new Famel syrup medicine measure, the effects of the Redundancy Payments Act and ideas in support of the "Buy British" campaign.

#### National Health Service Matters

The chairman of the Central N.H.S. Committee (Mr. G. T. M. David) reported on progress with the Ministry of Health on matters affecting remuneration; further representations were being made by the Committee at a meeting with officers of the Ministry on the following day.

Separate representations had already been made to the Minister immediately the reintroduction of prescription charges had been announced. In a letter replying to the Committee's criticism about the apparent lack of consultation by the Ministry with pharmaceutical bodies about the proposals relating to health centres in the Health Services and Public Health Bill, the

Minister (MR. KENNETH ROBINSON) had said he was sorry contractors felt there had been no consultation between his Department and the Committee about provisions in the Health Services and Public Health Bill that would affect pharmacists. At a meeting in May 1967 views had been expressed on the Central N.H.S. Committee side that had been taken into account in drafting the Bill. Admittedly they did not bear on all matters that might conceivably affect contractors' interests, because some as seen by the Department, were not likely to have any significant result in practice. He would be glad to take into account any comments the committee might make, and there was time to make, during the passage of the Bill through Parliament, any changes he could be convinced were desirable. He suggested a meeting with officers of the Department so that they could report to him what were the particular points they had in mind.

A meeting had subsequently been held with the Ministry, said Mr. David, at which the following opinions had been expressed jointly by representatives of the Committee and the Pharmaceutical Society. 1: That the needs of the public could best be served by traditional retail pharmacies rather than by pharmacy departments in health centres, and that only where the needs of the public were not satisfactorily being provided for should arrangements be made for a pharmaceutical service in a health centre. 2: That only after the Minister had satisfied himself after consultation with the Executive Council, that it would not be prejudicial to the maintenance of an adequate pharmaceutical service in the area should he provide for drugs, etc., to be supplied from a health centre. 3: That any arrangements for providing a pharmaceutical service from a health centre should be comparable with those for general medical and general dental services (that is, that the pharmacist providing the service should do so as a chemist contractor and not as an employee of the Local Health Authority).

#### Inquiry Results Awaited

The Ministry had indicated that it intended to await the results of the forthcoming container inquiry before assessing the probable effect of introducing a requirement that "tablets should be kept and dispensed in air tight containers which give adequate physical protection." Because of the continuing problem—now on the increase—of out-of-hours prescriptions not marked "Urgent," fresh representations would be made to the Ministry that, where a prescriber failed to mark an urgent prescription, pricing bureaux should be permitted to accept contractors' endorsements and to allow the appropriate "urgent" fee. A claim for increased remuneration to meet the rising costs of operating the oxygen therapy service had been submitted to the Ministry. On a related matter the Ministry had been unable to accede to the Committee's request to discontinue the procedure requiring a patient's signature when oxygen equipment or gas was delivered. However, the Ministry



had accepted that distressing cases did occur in which some relaxation of the requirement would be justified; further discussion would be held to reach agreement on a variation of the procedure to meet those circumstances. The Ministry was being pressed to hasten agreement on the problem of dispensing by doctors in rural areas; the latest reply had stated that the Ministry were still not in a position to meet the Committee. The Committee reaffirmed its view that patients confronted with two metric dose measures might be confused and the Committee would again advise the Ministry to have metric dosages expressed in terms of the existing 5-mil dose measure already familiar to many patients. The Pharmaceutical Society's Council had expressed a similar opinion and had also recommended that the 5-mil measure should be referred to on labels in terms of "5-mil spoonfuls." The Committee would press the Ministry to extend the application of the "automatic instructions" rule for prescriptions bearing no strength or quality—an increasing number.

#### Distribution Arrangements

A joint statement issued by the National Pharmaceutical Union, Norcros, Ltd., and S. Maw Son & Sons, Ltd., gives information to members of the N.P.U. and shareholders in N.P.U. Holdings Ltd., about new arrangements soon to be made for the distribution of N.P.U. products. Since these products were introduced, says the statement, growth in turnover and market penetration has been substantial and continuous, progress having been specially marked since the special relationship with S. Maw Son & Sons, Ltd., began in 1965. "The results can fairly be claimed as one of the success stories of retail pharmacy, and they prove beyond question the wisdom of the decision to set up the scheme and that it meets a real requirement of N.P.U. members."

Nevertheless, for reasons referred to by the chairman of N.P.U. Holdings, Ltd., in his statements to shareholders in 1965 and 1966, "large turnover increases create their own problems." The rate of development, particularly over the past two years, makes it clear that, in order to achieve the further growth in turnover and increased market penetration which the N.P.U. now foresees, arrangements must be made to increase the number of distribution points and to shorten delivery times.

Discussions have therefore been taking place between the N.P.U., Maws and Norcros with a view to replanning the whole system of distribution of N.P.U. products. The discussions cover the whole field of the commercial and financial arrangements between the organisations concerned. It is anticipated that the way will be opened for active N.P.U. co-operation with other distributors—possibly introducing the principle of regional enfranchisement.

Some time must elapse before matters are sufficiently advanced to justify a further announcement, but the N.P.U. makes it clear that the discussions assume that the long-established relationship with S. Maw Son & Sons will continue, albeit in a new form.

## COMMERCE IN NARCOTICS

### Statistics for 1966

THE Permanent Central Narcotics Board has published "Statistics on Narcotic Drugs for 1966" (U.N. publication No. E.68.XI.2), which provides information concerning the commercial activity in narcotic drugs, at international levels during the year under review. Details are given of the manu-

DRUG	MANUFACTURED IN UNITED KINGDOM	
	1965 kilos	1966 kilos
Morphine ...	2,555	4,556
Thebaine ...	469	507
Codeine ...	19,771	23,493
Dionine ...	201	441
Cocaine ...	350	—
Pethidine ...	3,450	3,235
Methadone ...	80	70

### CONSUMPTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS PER MILLION INHABITANTS

	UNITED KINGDOM		IRISH REPUBLIC	
	1965 kilos	1966 kilos	1965 kilos	1966 kilos
Morphine...	11.56	7.55	2.8	3.12
Codeine ...	213.63	209.87	76.01	98.09
Dionine ...	2.97	3.56	—	—
Cocaine ...	2.07	2.09	1.05	0.69
Pethidine ...	21.41	18.25	12.96	12.82
Methadone	0.88	0.82	1.05	0.35
Dextromor- amide ...	0.33	0.38	—	0.35

facture and consumption of narcotic drugs in a number of centres throughout the world. The details in respect of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland are given in the table.

## ELECTIONS TO THE CENTRAL N.H.S?

### North-east London circularises Pharmaceutical Committees

THE North-east London Pharmaceutical Committee recently circularised all other Local Pharmaceutical Committees on the desirability of reconstituting the Central National Health Services (Chemists Contractors) Committee on a more representative basis.

The majority of replies, the Committee said, were not unfavourable to the sentiments which were expressed, but requested fuller details of any practical proposals which the Committee had to offer.

The North-east Londoners make it clear in a new circular to Local Pharmaceutical Committee that their lack of confidence in the Central N.H.S. Committee refers not to persons serving on that committee but to the method by which they are selected. A system under which every available private-contractor seat is filled by a person nominated by the N.P.U. Executive, it argues, insulates the negotiating body from the direct franchise of the chemist contractors whom the Committee represents, and cannot be said to serve best the interests of pharmacy. The existing system, it says, effectively denies the 135 Local Pharmaceutical Committees any opportunity for consultation or meeting—either with the Central Committee or among themselves. That complete lack of liaison at times results in the central body appearing to be insensitive to the wishes and opinions of the contractors whose claims they are negotiating.

"The N.E.L. Committee fully appreciates the necessity for a stable nucleus of skilled negotiators in the complicated and vital discussions with the Ministry but can find no justification for continuing a procedure by which every available private-contractor seat is filled by nomination by the N.P.U. Executive."

#### A Suggested New Constitution

The document suggests a reconstitution of the Central N.H.S. Committee under which six of the fourteen seats would be filled by direct election from Local Pharmaceutical Committees.

The private contractors' seats would

be filled partly by nomination by the N.P.U. Executive as at present; partly by election direct from comparatively small groups of Local Pharmaceutical Committees. Such elected members would be answerable through their local committees at local level to individual contractors. Local committees would then have their own representatives at national level, who would regularly consult and report to them, bringing them up to date on current problems and negotiations.

Liaison between the central body and local committees would be assured. Non N.P.U. contractors and employee pharmacists would feel that (through their local committee) they were directly represented at national level on the negotiating body.

#### Six Area Councils

Under the suggested method of election, England and Wales "could conveniently be" divided into six areas (Greater London plus Kent, Surrey and Sussex; Wales; Yorkshire, Lancashire and counties north; counties south of the Yorks-Lancs line down to the Gloucester, Cambridgeshire and Bedford border; Gloucester, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Somerset, Dorset, Devon and Cornwall; and the Home counties (excluding Kent, Surrey and Sussex). Each Local Pharmaceutical Committee would send two representatives to an area council meeting four times a year. Each area council would elect one delegate to the Central N.H.S. Committee. The representative to the Central Committee would report on all matters of information and liaison (through the area council secretary) direct to the Pharmaceutical Committee he represents, enabling it to discuss all relevant information in ample time for views and recommendations to be forwarded for the next meeting of the area council.

The North-east London Pharmaceutical Committee, whose address is Ilford Chambers, Ilford Lane, Ilford, Essex, invites comments, suggestions and support, from Pharmaceutical Committees and individual contractors.



## TRADE NOTES

**Corrected Address.**—The address for orders for Larenstar Products, Ltd., is 137 Stoke Newington High Street, London, N.16, and not as previously stated.

**An Additional Size.**—Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants, have added a sealed ampoule of approximately 35 mils to their range of Brietal sodium ampoules 5-gm.

**Eyelash Trials Free.**—At the recently opened Eylure make-up centre at 8 Grosvenor Street, W.1, not only is free advice available; there is also a make-up room equipped to offer facilities for experimenting with make-up on a do-it-yourself basis.

**Package Range.**—F. W. Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Sunnydale, Derbys, point out that their Loxene extra and Loxene lemon shampoos are in bottles of 52 gm. and 140 gm. and in sachet, but that Loxene enriched is in 52-gm. bottle and sachet only [Corrected note].

**"No Connection."**—Syntex Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Maidenhead, Berks, point out that they are the only United Kingdom subsidiary of the Syntex Corporation, Panama, and that neither they nor their Panama parent company have any connexion with Syntex, S.A., Buenos Aires, Argentina.

**Tablet Change.**—Sandoz Products Ltd., 23 Great Castle Street, London, W.1, announce a change in the appearance of their Mesontoin tablets from batch 46024 onward. The uncoated tablet will be biconvex, 8 mm. in diameter and 3.5 mm. thick. One face will have a single break line and on the reverse face the word Sandoz is imprinted. Colour remains a light rose-pink and there is no ingredient change.

**New Formula.**—Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull, state that, while there have been no changes in the price of Codis or in the basic design of the pack, the words "New Formula" are now prominently shown on the top face of all prescription packs. Recognising the professional view that phenacetin should not be used in long-term therapy, Messrs. Reckitt say they have "moved ahead" of the standard tablet and omitted the phenacetin content, maintaining the analgesic activity of the tablets by increasing the content of soluble aspirin.

**Novelties for Easter.**—M. & R. Norton, Ltd., 9 Park Hill, London S.W.4, offer a number of Easter novelties, including Algy Magic rabbit, roll of three chicks, chick in egg-cup, hen and two eggs on platform, squirrel and nut, oval basket or egg crate containing six coloured eggs, wicker basket contain-

ing five coloured eggs, basket of four chicks, basket, hen and two chicks; and basket, hen and three eggs. Another novelty introduced by Messrs. Norton (but with an all-the-year-round sale) is a Dolly bubble bath (blond, red-head or brunette).

**Change of Distributor.**—Rorer Laboratories, Ltd., 33 Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts, are now distributing their products through Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants. The items at present affected are Maalox suspension and Ananase tablets, the former in minimum 12-bottle carton (6 x 2 350-mil bottles for dispensing or twelve x 350 mil bottles for retail). Orders should be directed to Basingstoke, technical inquiries to the Watford address.

**Change to Metric.**—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London E.2, announce that, between April and August, they are proposing to standardise all oral liquid products for dispensing to a 5-mil/10-mil dosage and to replace the present 4 and 5 fl. oz. bottles with a 150-mil bottle. The new size will be readily distinguishable by a new style label on a round bottle. For a period of three to four months after the change has been effected all products revised to the new dosage will be clearly marked with prominent overprinting on the labels. The products include Ethnine, Piriex, Piriton syrup, Choleldyl syrup and Euvalerol-B. Guaninycin is being issued in a 150-mil bottle and when dispensed will contain four 30-mil doses.

### Bonus Offers

CHESEBROUGH PONDS, LTD., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10. Vaseline. Thirteen invoiced as twelve. Until March 4.

NICHOLAS PRODUCTS, LTD., Bath Road, Slough, Bucks. Quick Kwells. Thirteen invoiced as twelve on order for 3 doz.; fourteen as twelve on order for 6 doz.; and fifteen as twelve on order for 12 doz. Till March 31.

WIGGLESWORTH, LTD, Westoughton, Bolton, Lancs. Goulds antiseptic baby foam aerosol. Thirteen invoiced as twelve. Medisafe first-aid spray. Thirteen invoiced as twelve. Both until April 30.

WILKINSON SWORD (ACTION), LTD., Sword House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. Wilkinson Sword razor blades. 5s. on order for Pillar-pack of twenty-five "dispensers."

### Premium Offers

IZAL, LTD., Thorncliffe, Sheffield. Izal Medicated Toilet Roll, and interleaf packs of toilet tissues. Turkish Towel 40 x 20 at special price to purchasers of the Izal products. Till August 31 (offer closes to trade at end of April).

SOPHISTIQUE, LTD., New Road, Winsford, Ches. Topnote hair spray. Nightie at special price with 4s. size; "threepence off" voucher with 2s. 3d. size.

## NEW PRODUCTS

### COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

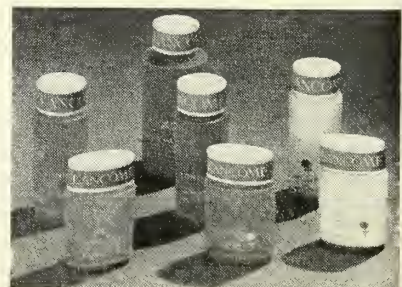
**Brushless Shaving Foam.**—Newest Old-Spice-for-men product from Shulton (Gt. Britain), Ltd., 100 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3, is a brushless shaving foam containing anti-evaporation ingredients "not present in conventional shaving soaps." The container provides "at least ten weeks' worth of firm, moist shaving foam at a touch of a button."

**In Redesigned Pack.**—Bristol-Myers Co., Ltd., 14 Stratford Place, London, W.1, are now issuing their Score hair cream for men in redesigned blue-and-



white cardboard pack that retains the Score "red pennant." Tube and the open-front "shadow box" carton form an individual display for point-of-sale.

**Change in Presentation.**—Lancôme (England), Ltd., 14 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, have changed the pre-



sensation of their "Tonic Blue" which is now presented under the name *Tonique de Lancôme*. The product is in three sizes and new shapes have been adopted from the already popular *Galatée*-type bottles. The formula is unchanged. The astringent in the series has been given the name *Tonique 30*.

**Display Unit and Companion Product.**—Representatives of Vestric, Ltd. (distributors), are carrying a special counter display unit for Mimospray (for specialised feminine hygiene). The unit, which carries three aerosols, is being offered to chemists on special terms. As a companion product the manufacturers, Pigot & Smith, Ltd., Leigh Street, Wigan, Lancs., have launched Mimospray deodorant body powder for use on the skin as a safe and sure deodorant. The product is a specially formulated talcum powder designed to destroy body odour [corrected note].







## FOURTH NEW BRANCH IN A YEAR

**A handsome new pharmacy at Windsor**

CONTINUING to expand, Arnold M. Gee, Ltd., recently opened their fourth branch of the year at Peascod Street, Windsor, Berks. Preliminary figures show a promising future for the branch. The design and layout of the shopfitting were undertaken by Mr. J. M. Pike, a director of the company, in association with their shopfitters, Olney Brothers, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts.

The fascia is constructed from white beauty board, with applied lettering of green Perspex, individually lit. The subfascia is of Perspex with 4-in. green applied letters, bevelled at the edges and painted gold. The light from the interior of the shop gives the subfascia a pleasant soft lighting effect. Window frames and doors are all in silver-anodised aluminium sections.

The photographic display window on the right is of 7/16-in. bandit-proof glass (fully covered by the insurance companies). Its great advantage is that it makes unnecessary a burglar grille, thus leaving the window clear at all times.

The glass in the entrance doors of the pharmacy have the company motif sandblasted into them. The whole appearance of the frontage is pleasing, eye-catching and easy to maintain. All that the window cleaner needs to do when he calls is to wipe the whole front over.

### Layout Difficulties Overcome

The layout of the interior was given a lot of thought. First consideration was given to the positioning of the staircase to the first floor. Without consideration for the occupier, the developers had put the stairs in the middle of the shop, with the electricity supply under them. It was decided to move the staircase as far back as possible. A partition was placed around it and a door fitted to one end, so as to form a darkroom for photographic use. As there were several beams, etc., it was decided to fit a false ceiling in

order to give a continuous level.

The flooring chosen was of blue-and-grey 12 x 12-in. Arlon tiles, supplied and laid by Catesbys (Counties), Ltd. It took just one day to complete from start to finish. The interior fittings used were Interplan freestanding fittings manufactured by Olney Brothers, Ltd. On the left-hand side of the shop were sited cosmetics and (a new feature!) paper-back books.

In front of the stair partition is the photographic section. To the rear is a complete open-type dispensary, with Interplan dispensary fittings.

On the return (right-hand) side is a full run of self-selection fittings. The pelmets are fret cut and faced with copper-anodised aluminium and all shelving is fitted with copper-anodised aluminium ticket edging. The fittings



Interior of the new pharmacy of Arnold M. Gee, Ltd., Windsor.

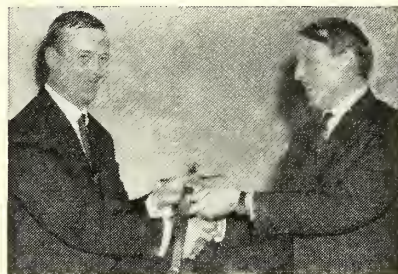
are of light oak, with light blue-back panels. All the signs showing the merchandise displayed are Perspex inserts with 2-in. blue Perspex letters, and each sign is illuminated with a 4-ft. 40-watt fluorescent tube.

The whole setting, as can be seen from the photographs, makes a most pleasant and easy-to-run pharmacy.

## MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

**Sponsors of Miss Britain, 1968.** — Trentham Laboratories, Ltd., Nottingham, manufacturers of Minnims cubes, are presenting Miss Britain 1968 in a series of promotions organised by Mecca Promotions. The competitions are being held at twenty-eight Mecca centres throughout Britain; final takes place in London on March 7.

**"Reps" at Theatre.** — At the beginning of their first ever three-day national sales conference, Clairol, Ltd., invited the representatives to see the show "The Four Musketeers" at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. Before the show Mr. Donald Shea, (sales and marketing director) announced that a Rover 2000 car would be presented to the best salesman for 1968.



**"SALESMAN OF THE YEAR":** Salesman of the year of the U.K. shaving division of Wilkinson Sword (Acton), Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, was Mr. K. Brimelow of Kenmore Road, Whitefield, Lancs, here seen receiving his Crusader type sword of honour from Mr. Charles van der Lande, the division's marketing director.



## BRANCH EVENTS

### NORTHAMPTON

#### Radiotherapy

GUEST speaker at the January meeting of Northampton Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was DR. H. T. FORD (consultant in radiotherapy, Northampton General Hospital). Beginning with the history of radiotherapy, which stemmed from the discovery of x-rays by Röntgen in 1895, he described how the science had developed up to the current use of artificially produced radio-active isotopes and gave an insight into the ways of assessing patients for the most suitable type of treatment.

### WEMBLEY

#### Mental Welfare Work

ADDRESSING a meeting of Wembley Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on January 18, MR. R. GOOKIN (chief mental welfare officer, London Borough of Brent) spoke of the increasing amount of mental illness that was developing and for which there were no known prophylactic measures. Treatment of the mentally deranged, he said, was all too often left to the general practitioner, who attempted to help by prescribing tranquillisers, when in fact what was needed was the assistance of a psychiatric social worker who would be concerned largely with the environmental conditions of the patient. The public attitude was still not commensurate with the conditions that would pre-dispose towards a cure for the mentally sick. Hence the necessity for treatment in a mental hospital where patients were not shunned or passed by because they are mental. The problem of returning them to a normal community life, however, remained. On leaving hospital, provision was made for those most suitable, to undergo some form of industrial training. It might take six or twelve months, or even two years, before a mentally sick person was fit to return to his home surroundings, and a normal working life. On the other hand, he might never recover sufficiently to be engaged by an employer but, wherever he ended up the psychiatric social worker was at hand. When home surroundings were not suitable, hostels were provided with trained staff in charge. Local authorities were, however, becoming over-whelmed with the problem of providing the necessary staff and facilities for dealing with the rapid increase in numbers of mentally sick people.

### ROMFORD

#### Standards Maintained

THE red rose was much in evidence at the annual dinner and dance of the Romford and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on January 17. Lancastrian chairman, MR. J. HINCHLIFFE, said he had been only four years in the south and had "enjoyed it all," in particular finding the southerners, or at least those resident in Essex, more friendly and less reserved than he had been led to expect. To respond to the

toast of the Society he had invited a fellow Lancastrian, Professor A. H. Beckett (a member of Council) whose southward migration (rather more than four years ago) may have been motivated by the "logical approach" which had come to be almost his nickname, it would appear, among past and present students at Chelsea. The Society, said PROFESOR BECKETT, stood for the welfare of both its members and of Society in general. The two should usually coincide. All facets of pharmacy (general-practice, hospital, industrial and academic) belonged to an organic whole. The toast had been proposed by dental surgeon, MR. D. LARGE, who saw the chief function of professional societies such as the Pharma-

ceutical Society as being to encourage their members to maintain high standards. Mr. Large had "genned up" thoroughly on Professor Beckett, and painted him as the world figure who has lectured in eighteen countries and was known as a "tremendous perfectionist." Before the floor was cleared for the dancing that went on until 1 a.m. the chairman presented to Mr. R. E. Frizzell the branch golf trophy of which he was the year's winner. Mr. Frizzell characteristically combined his acknowledgement with an appeal for support for the Society's Benevolent Fund. If all the raffle tickets on sale that evening were sold, he said, the Branch would be able to forward £70 to the Fund. They were all sold.

## Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

### Measuring Spoons

SIR,—You report (*C. & D.*, February 10, p. 111) that Worcestershire Executive Council is concerned that the introduction of the 5-ml dosage system is causing confusion to the patient, and my own experience bears this out. Surely this problem is not confined to Worcestershire! Serious consequences may well result unless

- (1) there is a vigorous publicity campaign (which I suggest should include television advertising). One would hope that the Minister of Health could be persuaded to be responsible for this; and
- (2) the British Standard for the spoon is amended to stipulate that "5-ml. dose measuring-spoon" be clearly marked on the handle.

G. J. HURST,

Bromsgrove, Worcs

### Clauses that Arouse Anxiety

SIR,—The report of a Government amendment to clause 23 of the Health Services and Public Health Bill will do little to allay the anxiety of those who realise the full implications of clauses 23, 29, 30 and 62. The Minister may have agreed to parliamentary approval for the supply of specified goods, but the general principle of Executive Council supply still stands. Moreover, two implications of the clause may still not be generally realised. First, the goods will be supplied on terms and conditions decided by the Minister and Treasury. Thus the Minister makes no provision for consultation with representatives of contractors, though the price of drugs is a component of their remuneration. Secondly, the clause empowers "any Executive Council"; it follows, therefore, that remuneration can be placed at will on an area basis, instead of the present national basis. Those four clauses, and one clause from the Medicines Bill, give a situation in which:

1. The Minister can purchase direct, and store (clause 62).
2. The Minister can manufacture, and supply (clauses 29 and 30).
3. Executive Councils can supply their contractors (clause 23).
4. The Minister will decide on the methods of dispensing, or indeed, on

who exactly will be allowed to dispense (Medicines Bill, clause 57(1a)).

In the light of the Minister's predilection for Health Centres, and his apparent unwillingness to pronounce on the dispensing doctor, one might ask how near is the time when a nurse, in a health centre, will "dispense" a pre-packed, prelabelled container, bought on tender, and under the supervision of a doctor in the next room. I accept the Minister's protestations that he comes with clean hands, but it would be wise to insist that he prove his intentions by excluding pharmaceutical activities from those ill-conceived clauses. Recent precedent has shown the folly of assuming that a future Minister would regard himself bound by the best intentions of his predecessors.

MICHAEL MILLWARD,  
Enfield, Middlesex

### Appreciated

I HAVE closed down my business . . . Thanking you for your excellent service in the past.—J.F.T.

I have now retired from business and my firm has been taken over. The *C. & D.* has been very useful to me all these years and I thank you.

F.N.R.

### PRESCRIPTION POSER

AFTER spending some time trying to fathom the second item," wrote the

*30 ne x Symplic-Armel  
(ICI) Spang*  
*2f Prescrip Poser*

sender — a London pharmacist — of the prescription illustrated," we discovered that it was . . . (answer next week).





# C&D

## CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at  
28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: 01-353 6565

### Asthma Deaths from Aerosols

A CORRELATION between rising numbers of deaths from asthma and the increasing use of pressurised aerosols containing sympathomimetic drugs has been established by workers at the Medical Research Council's statistical research unit and University College Hospital, London. The results are published in the February 10 issue of the *British Medical Journal*. From Registrar General's figures they have found that, in England and Wales between 1960 and 1965, the mortality attributed to asthma increased annually. Over a period of eight years, in the age group 10-14 years, the increase was eightfold, and in 1966 asthma accounted for 7 per cent. of all deaths in the group. No evidence was found by the authors that the disease increased in prevalence during that period, nor that its severity was increased by any environmental hazards, but Ministry of Health figures do show that, in the five years from 1961, consumption of pressurised aerosols (first introduced for asthma treatment in 1960) increased fourfold. Comment is made that, since 1959, an increase in mortality at ages ten to nineteen years has been recorded widely throughout the world. "At these ages children have begun to act independently, and may be particularly prone to misuse a self-administered form of treatment."

Following up the general findings, the authors carried out a detailed investigation of asthma deaths in England and Wales in the last quarter of 1966 and first quarter of 1967. They obtained information on nearly all of 184 subjects aged five to thirty-four years. In 81 per cent. of the cases death was shown to have been sudden and unexpected, and 84 per cent. of the patients had used pressurised aerosol bronchodilators. Several physicians described instances of the use of such aerosols in excess (information that had not been sought by the authors); nevertheless the authors consider that further evidence is required before the effect of the aerosols can be adequately assessed.

Commenting on the reports, the *British Medical Journal* (February 10, p. 329) points to the warning given by the Committee on Safety of Drugs about excessive use of isoprenaline aerosols, which are capable of inducing ventricular arrhythmia, a risk that may be increased by concomitant treatment with adrenaline or ephedrine. The *B.M.J.* is of the opinion that a canister should be capable of being produced that could not be discharged at a dangerous frequency. It lays stress on the urgent need to give steroids in all severe exacerbations of asthma, and advises that isoprenaline should be less used, steroids promptly prescribed; that supervision

should be continuous and ventilatory tests should be regularly made.

As a result of the *B.M.J.*'s publicity to the subject doctors may be expected to warn their patients of the dangers resulting from too frequent use of this form of treatment. Pharmacists may well, when they hand out the dispensed product, help to reinforce the warning by adding a further word of advice. As there are as yet no poisons-schedule restrictions on the supply of some of the aerosol bronchodilators (though it is proposed that certain substances including adrenaline and ephedrine, when contained in pressurised aerosol sprays, should be included in Schedule 4 part B, see *C. & D.*, January 27, p. 84), there may also be occasions on which pharmacists will be asked to make a sale in the absence of a prescription. In such circumstances it is the pharmacist's duty to ensure that the necessary warnings are given.

### Insuring the Cash

CASH is what appeals to a great many thieves — and they will go to considerable lengths to obtain what may not amount to very much. Every chemist, therefore, should ask himself whether he is properly insured against losses of cash. The time to find out is now.

The majority of "comprehensive" policies for retail premises contain a section that specifically refers to cash. If that is found, on examination, to be inadequate, arranging a separate money policy should be simple enough. Generally, when a policy is arranged specifically to cover money, the premium is calculated not on the amount of cover provided at one's premises, but on the amount of money that is carried to or from the bank or a post office. Crossed cheques or cheques for drawing do not normally have to be declared for that purpose, and that in turn means that, in practice, no premium has to be paid for them.

Anyone in doubt about his own methods of transferring money to or from the bank should consult with his insurance company, which may well be able to make suggestions as to how the operation can be made less vulnerable. Incidentally, advising the insurers of the position is a wise precaution in any case. At least it will prevent them, after a loss, from turning down a claim on the ground that insufficient care was taken to safeguard the money.

A point to watch is to see that sums insured under the policy are sufficient. It is all too easy to fix on a figure that will represent that maximum amount likely to be carried and to find, a few years later, that inflation and a general increase in business have made the limit inadequate. Generally, provided reasonable security measures are taken, insurers should be quite agreeable to raising the limit for money being carried to or from the bank.

Difficulties are more likely to arise over the money on the premises because, as an outcome of tighter security over money in the street, thieves are turning their attention to money they may find on the premises. Usually there is a limit to the amount of money covered on premises during business hours, and a much lower limit (possibly as low as £25) to money on the premises outside normal hours unless it is in an approved safe or strong room. The reasons for that caution by the insurance companies are obvious.

Even, however, if the trader has a safe, that does not



necessarily mean he will be able to insure unlimited sums remaining on the premises outside business hours. One reason is that although safes do not wear out, they do outlive their usefulness. By modern methods of safe-breaking the back of an old safe can be ripped off quite easily. In fact, an old safe is really little or no deterrent to even a fairly amateur thief.

It has been said with a good deal of authority that, outside banking circles, three out of four of the safes in use today are inadequate for the purposes to which they are put. If the insurers think that the safe of a retail business comes into that category, the chances are that the proprietor will not be able to keep as much in the safe as he would like. The suggestion may be made that an up-to-date safe should be bought that should be adequate for present purposes and for a good number of years in the future. Almost certainly that is likely to be the best plan where an appreciable amount of money is likely to be kept on the premises.

## NEW BOOKS

### Wages in Pharmacy 1967

*Pharmaceutical Business Analysis Service*, 27 Park View, Hatch End, Pinner, Middlesex. 8½ x 5½ in. Pp. 11. Paperback. 12s. 6d.

THE results of a survey conducted by *Pharmacy Management* into the level of wages paid to unqualified assistants in retail pharmacy in 1967 and appearing in the September and December issues of that journal, is now available in booklet form. The study was based on the analysis of 666 assistants employed in 143 United Kingdom pharmacies—mostly independently controlled. Weekly wages and hourly rates are classified according to age, sex, region, efficiency, occupation, years of service and hours worked. The proportion of wages to turnover is given for pharmacies of varying sizes and location and tables are given to allow for the calculation of fair wages.

### British Journal of Photography Annual 1968

G. CRAWLEY (editor), A. ELLIS (picture editor) *Henry Greenwood & Co., Ltd.*, 24 Wellington Street, London, W.C.2. 10½ x 8½ in. Pp. 220. 35s.

CONTINUING its function as "a showcase for the best in contemporary photography," the annual devotes 128 of its 220 pages to photogravure reproductions of examples of work by fifty modern photographers. A fully revised technical section outlines the principles of colour photography, describes reversal processing and tabulates materials available for still photography in colour. Next follows a formulary for colour processing (negative and reversal). A description of and formulary for colour printing, a section on colour prints from separation negatives, and notes on organic chemicals used in colour photography and on dermatitis conclude this part of the book. A similar procedure is followed in the section on black-and-white photography, with tables of sensitised materials, notes on processing, and formularies. Four articles on progress in colour photography, cinematography, medical photography and reprography have been contributed. A table of new camera models introduced 1965-67 is reintroduced and earmarked to be developed in future editions. A section on new goods introduced during the year rounds off the book.

### United States Dispensary

A. OSOL, PH.D., LL.D., R. PRATT, PH.D., and M. D. ALTSCHULE, M.D. (editors), *J. B. Lippincott Company*, Philadelphia, U.S.A., and Toronto, Canada (distributors in Great Britain: *Pitman Medical Publishing Co., Ltd.*, 46 Charlotte Street, London, W.1. 10 x 7 in. Pp. vii + 1277. 26th edition. 210s.

FIRST impression of the new United States Dispensary (subtitled *Physicians' Pharmacology*) is that it is a much handier volume than its predecessor the Dispensary of the United States of America. The streamlining of the title is a foretaste of the treatment that has been given to the contents. Many drugs, particularly those of natural

origin, have been deleted. They are replaced with "a more select group of effective drugs." Botanical descriptions are now omitted, as are foreign names for drugs and explanations of physical and chemical tests and assays. Data needed in prescribing and dispensing, such as solubilities and melting points, have, however, been retained. The editors have been selective about drawing attention to storage conditions. For example, they draw attention to storage conditions for penicillins, whose stability is discussed at some length, but not for aspirin, whose description contains the statement "in moist air slowly hydrolyses to salicylic and acetic acids and acquires the odour of the latter." History is deleted or given only passing mention. The space gained by the measures outlined has been used, apart from the size of the book, to give a description of the pharmacological actions and therapeutic uses of each drug described its untoward effects, precautions in use, contra-indications and dosage, together with references to literature sources, thus increasing the usefulness of the book to the physician. The list of abbreviations has been omitted from this edition. The number of general articles has been increased from thirteen to twenty and the former division into three parts has been done away with — another increase in usefulness of the dispensary as a reference book as these articles now appear in their dictionary place.

### Textbook of Pharmacology

W. C. BOWMAN, B.PHARM., PH.D., D.SC., M.P.S., M. J. RAND., M.SC., PH.D., and G. B. WEST, B.PHARM., PH.D., D.SC., F.P.S. *Blackwell Scientific Publications*, 5 Alfred Street, Oxford. 9¼ x 6 in. Pp. viii + 1,025. 100s.

IN their preface, the authors of this volume explain the dilemma they faced in attempting to produce a text in pharmacology suitable both for the needs of experimental research workers and also for practising pharmacists. The book is divided into two parts, the first being devoted to the physiological basis of mammalian function and including individual chapters for each major organ system as well as an introductory description of the chemical composition, structure and organisation of the biological molecules contained in living cells. An interesting feature of this part is the systematic attempt to relate physiological function to the anatomical and histological structure of the organ concerned, and the extensive use of diagrams which are of great assistance to the reader. Throughout this section the authors have concerned themselves to provide an adequate description of the more important physiological properties of the given organ system, and the text accordingly provides a useful glossary of the terminology used in describing drug effects. Particular attention has also been given towards a straightforward understanding of the electrical and biochemical events concerned in the maintenance of living tissues. In the second part, the first three chapters concerned with general pharmacology have been well organised and provide a suitable basis whereby experimentally derived data can be evaluated and translated into justifiable conclusions. The remaining chapters of the volume describe the pharmacology of the chief groups of drugs. The coverage is comprehensive in its nomenclature and lists the current range of therapeutic agents available, their principal mechanisms of action and also in the most important cases, the clinical conditions for which the drugs are used in the treatment of. In attempting to meet the needs of the two divergent groups of readers, detailed physiological and pharmacological facts have been sacrificed in order to produce a suitably priced volume (which even in this form runs to almost 1,000 text pages). The authors have successfully attained their initial objective so far as the practising pharmacist is concerned, and in the reviewer's opinion they have provided a readable account of the pharmacological action of drugs on the major organ systems. This volume will adequately meet the needs of those readers wishing to possess a clear understanding of drug interaction in the principal fields of clinical therapy.—G.D.H.L.

### ECHOES OF THE PAST

#### DEAFNESS WITH A DRY EAR

From "PRIMITIVE PHYSICK" by JOHN WESLEY. London, 1772.

Mix Brandy and Sweet Oil; Dip black Wool in this, and put it into the Ear. When it grows dry, wash it well in Brandy; dip it and put it in again.



## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN 1968 CHARTER MEDALLISTS NAMED

### Council to press further for Health Education Council representation

At a meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on February 6 and 7, the Organisation Committee chairman (MR. J. B. GROSSET) announced recipients for the Charter medals, 1968:—Charter gold medals, Cyril Wheatley Maplethorpe and William John Tristram; Charter silver medals, James Anderson Stewart and Frank Clay Wilson. The medals are being presented at the annual meeting in May. The Committee also recommended that a special meeting of Council should be held on February 21 to discuss the Medicines Bill.

The Practice Committee's minutes (see also below) noted that a letter had been written to the Ministry of Health drawing attention to the omission of a pharmacist nominee from the new Health Education Council. Setting out the reasons why a pharmacist should be included on that Council, the letter asked for a pharmacist to be nominated to fill one of two vacancies remaining to be filled. The Ministry of Health had replied that it had not proved possible to find a place for someone connected with the Pharmaceutical Society, but that the H.E.C. would have in mind the contribution that the Society could bring when advisory panels or committees on particular aspects of its work were considered. The Committee recommended that a further letter should be sent to the Ministry reiterating the Society's view that a pharmacist should be appointed to the Health Education Council.

THE SECRETARY reported that the following members of Council and auditors were retiring in May: *Members of Council*, Miss M. A. Burr and Messrs. W. A. Beanland; E. A. Brocklehurst; W. M. Darling; J. B. Grosset; T. E. Reid and H. Steinman. *Auditors*, Mr. A. H. Briggs, Mr. H. Treves Brown, Mr. J. C. Hanbury, Sir Harry Jephcott and Mr. L. G. Matthews.

#### Evening Lectures

The minutes of the meeting of the Registration Committee were presented by its chairman (MR. J. E. BALMFORD), who reported that a series of evening lectures in pharmaceutical legislation given by Mr. C. W. Ridout, F.P.S., would begin at the Society's headquarters on February 28. The Committee had discussed the programme of examination arrangements for 1968 and recommended that the final examination for Part I of the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination should be held in September 1968; that candidates should continue to be examined for the theory part of Part II of the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination within the pharmacy school at which their instruction had been received, the practical examinations being conducted at Aberdeen and Leicester only; and that the Part III examinations for both theory and practical should continue to be held at Aberdeen, Cardiff, Leicester, Liverpool, Portsmouth and Sunderland. A report on the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination, Part III, in England and Wales and Scotland, held in January, was received.

The minutes of the meeting of the Benevolent Fund Committee, presented by its chairman (MISS M. A. BURR) revealed that invitations to serve as local members of the Birdsgrove House Committee for the next twelve months had been accepted by Messrs. T. Heseltine, R. Neal Morris, F. Orrell and C. E. Turner; the next meeting of the Committee would be held on April 7. Grants were reported made or were being recommended for three members, ten widows of members, two dependants of members, and in respect of one orphan.

Twenty-one branches had submitted thirty-three motions for the Branch representatives' Meeting in May. They had

been discussed at a meeting on January 17 of representatives from branches that had submitted motions. Eighteen of those branches had been represented. Several motions had been reworded or amalgamated and twelve had been withdrawn. The remaining twenty-one motions had been put into the form agreed at the meeting in January and were presented to the Committee in the order in which it was suggested they should appear on the agenda, subject to the Council's approval. It was recommended that the twenty-one motions (see p. 140) in the order as presented, should be accepted for the agenda and, in accordance with the rules of procedure, circulated to the branches. In a letter to Council, a member had taken exception to the duties performed by the meeting on January 17 and to the fact that that meeting had accepted and implemented a resolution that had been put forward for discussion at the May meeting. It was resolved to reply pointing out that the duties of the January 17 meeting had been laid down by Council, that Council was satisfied that it was a useful preliminary meeting before the Branch Representatives' meeting, and that the particular resolution mentioned in the letter had been accepted and implemented by Council.

It was recommended that, in future, the Branch Representatives' meeting should begin at 9.30 instead of 10 a.m., and that, when motions were presented, they should be taken as read.

The following subjects were suggested for the professional sessions of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Birmingham, 1968:—(a) The effect of recent legislation on pharmaceutical practice; (b) The effect of the House of Lords Appeal on the profession of pharmacy.

The question of branch organisation expenditure was considered and the Committee noted that the formula for determining the number of representatives to attend the Branch Representatives' and British Pharmaceutical Conference meetings differed in Scotland from that used in England and Wales. It was recommended that, from January 1, 1969, the formula used in England and Wales should apply throughout Great Britain, and that further consideration should be given to a change in that formula and the effect of any such change on organisation expenditure.

The minutes of the meeting of the Publications Committee were presented by MR. E. A. BROCKLEHURST (chairman). The Committee discussed the publication of names of members appearing before the Statutory Committee, and recommended that, in future reports of Statutory Committee meetings in the Society's journal, the names of pharmacists and others appearing before the Statutory Committee should be published, due consideration being given to any request to the contrary by the chairman of the Statutory Committee in a particular case.

#### Practice Committee

The minutes of the Practice Committee and general-practice subcommittee were presented by the chairman of the Practice Committee (MR. J. P. KERR). A report was given on representations made jointly by the Society and the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee to the Ministry of Health on questions raised by the Health Services and Public Health Bill. The Committee recommended that the joint view that there should in future be three nominees of the Pharmaceutical Committee on each Executive Council should be strongly pressed. The Society, it was reported, had been invited to submit nominations for the working party and subcommittees for investigating the hospital pharmacy service. A further letter was recommended to be sent to the Ministry of Health emphasising



the Society's view that the Ministry should accept the principle that tablets and capsules, other than those that were foil-wrapped, should be dispensed in rigid containers that would prevent the access of moisture. The question of advice on the storage of drugs such as the amphetamines, etc., had been discussed, but no specific advice was being given in advance of the expected regulations. The secretary of the Government committee set up to examine the patent system and patent law had written asking if the Society wished to give evidence, and it was recommended that the matter should be referred to the industrial-practice sub-committee.

The Ministry of Labour has issued a "consultative document" on new proposed safety, health and welfare legislation. It would replace the Factories Act, 1961, and Office and Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and have a greatly extended field of application. The Ministry also proposed to give the new legislation more of an enabling character than either of the existing Acts. It appeared that the Society would be in agreement with the intention behind the legislation.

Possible consultation on proposed schemes for exemption from or refund of prescription charges was discussed and it was noted that there was to be consultation between the Ministry and the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee on the detailed implementation of the prescription charges scheme. The Practice Committee recommended that the Ministry should be informed of the Society's view that, if there were to be both exemption and refund arrangements, the whole scheme should be introduced at one time and there should be no question of piece-meal introduction.

### Warning Letters

MR. D. E. SPARSHOTT presented the Law Committee minutes, which reported that, during December 1967, the premises of 908 authorised sellers and ninety-eight traders had been visited by the Society's inspectors, and the premises of 206 traders by the Society's agents. The Committee considered eleven cases of alleged infringements of the laws relating to pharmacy and recommended appropriate action in each. Warning letters had been written to five authorised sellers and to four traders in connection with minor breaches of the law, and to nine market traders in respect of sales of medicines contrary to the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941.

The Committee discussed the proposal in the list of proposed changes in the Poisons List and Rules issued by the Home Office in January (C. & D., January 27, p. 84) that the cautionary wording in Schedule 7, which applied to antihistamines, should be required whether they were dispensed on prescription or otherwise retained. It was recommended that the Council should make known to the Home Office its opinion that the labelling of dispensed medicines with a cautionary wording as a statutory requirement was undesirable. It was further recommended that Mr. Kerr and the Society's chief inspector should seek an interview with the Home Office to present the Council's view.

Since 1965 the Society had been opposing an application by Medexport, Moscow, Soviet Union, for the use of the bowl of Hygeia as a trademark, and the Committee reported that, after considering the evidence filed in support of the Society's opposition, Medexport had withdrawn its application. It was also reported that an application had been made for costs to be awarded in the Society's favour.

The Committee received a modified recommendation of the British Pharmacopoeia Commission and Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry on the method of declaring the composition of preparations containing new therapeutic substances. The new proposals read:

1. The labels of all dosage units (for example, capsules, tablets, ampoules, spoonful of a syrup, 1 ml. of a drop solu-

tion) should declare the drug content in terms of the active base, acid or alcohol.

2. Each label should show the chemical form (i.e. salt, ester, complex, chelate, etc.) that is present qualitatively or quantitatively.

3. Sales of esters which have a pharmacological activity significantly different from that of the parent compound shall be considered active ingredients in their own right.

The minutes of the meeting of the Ethical Committee were presented by MR. W. M. DARLING (chairman). The Committee had considered three cases in which pharmacists had been the subject of "write-ups" in local newspapers. In one there had been reference to hours of service and the description "dispensing chemist" had been used. In another there had been reference to "self selection" and "olde-worlde personalised service" and to hours of business. The Committee recommended that letters should be sent to the superintendent pharmacists concerned reaffirming the Council's views.

The Committee had also considered the alleged direction of prescriptions from a doctor's surgery to a pharmacy. The matter had been discussed previously and, although a letter had been received from the Local Pharmaceutical Committee to the effect that the matter had been resolved, the Society's inspector for the area still felt that there was direction of prescriptions. It was recommended that two members of Council should discuss the matter with the chairman of the Local Pharmaceutical Committee.

### Pre-graduate Practical Training

The minutes of the January meeting of the Committee for Education and Science were presented by its chairman (PROFESSOR BECKETT). The Committee had discussed the principle of pre-graduate practical training to be undertaken as an integral part of the degree course and recommended that the principle of a sandwich course should be accepted, provided that the practical training was an integral part of the course and was (a) undertaken after the successful completion of the second year of the course; and (b) the course totalled twelve months in duration, with not less than two complete periods of six months, the student being visited at least four times during the twelve months by his college supervisor.

It was reported that Mr. J. R. Brown had submitted a copy of his thesis, "Small Scale Microbiological Production of Chartreusin," on which he had been awarded the degree of Master of Science by the University of Manchester, and that Mr. B. A. Kanani had submitted a copy of his thesis, "Studies of the Pulmonary and Systemic Cardiovascular Actions of 5-Hydroxytryptamine in the Guinea Pig," on which he was awarded the degree Master of Science by the University of Bradford. Both had undertaken their research by benefit of awards made to them by the Society. A letter of congratulations and thanks was recommended to be sent to Messrs. Brown and Kanani.

Following an invitation from the Ministry of Health, the Society had submitted evidence to the Hospital Scientific and Technical Services Committee.

The Committee had recommended that applications for designation as Fellow from members of the Society engaged in the teaching of pharmacy should be considered individually on the merits of the application and that no general ruling should be applied.

The minutes of a meeting of the Joint Veterinary/Pharmaceutical Committee were presented by MR. C. C. STEVENS.

The recommendations were received and adopted.

MR. MADDOCK stated that discussion at the January meeting of Council of an application by mid-Glamorgan Branch for an additional grant had been taken in Committee. Nevertheless a report, which was factually inaccurate, had appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. An apology had been published which he regarded as inadequate. Council resolved to take no further action on the matter.



## ASPECTS OF METABOLISM

### Current work at Imperial College

A PLANT virus that appears to be capable of stimulating production of the antiviral substance interferon in mice has been discovered in the biochemistry department of Imperial College, London. The discovery was announced by PROFESSOR E. CHAIN at a Medical Research Council "open day" at the College on January 23. Work is proceeding in the College's pilot-scale fermentation plant on the production of the substance "statalon," from cultures of *Penicillium stoloniferum*. Statalon, a polysaccharide, was observed to stimulate interferon production but was found to become less active when purified. That observation had led to the discovery that *P. stoloniferum* harboured the virus.

Though the virus has yet to be shown active in man, the hope is that, if interferon actually is part of the body's defence mechanism against viruses, injection of statalon may help to protect against virus diseases by raising the body's interferon level. However, Professor Chain emphasised that much work remains to be done, and the results are uncertain.

Work is also being done at the College to examine the connection between the high insulin levels found in the blood of maturity-onset diabetes patients and in obese persons. Investigations are being done on mice that have been rendered obese by destroying the satiety centre of the hypothalamus, either by an electric current or by gold-thioglucose; and on congenitally obese mice with elevated blood sugar, as there seem to be similarities between the metabolism of those animals and that of human diabetics of late onset. The problem was complicated, because the mice consume abnormally high amounts of food. It was necessary to determine if the primary cause is obesity or overeating. Work done so far indicated that even on the same food intake, animals with a double dose of the abnormal gene put on more weight and had a five to ten-fold increase in their insulin levels in comparison to their normal littermates.

#### Increased Insulin and its Cause

Some evidence had also been obtained suggesting that the increased insulin production and release was the result of resistance of the muscular tissue to the action of insulin. In older obese animals in which the rate of gain in body weight had levelled off, the adipose tissue also became insulin-resistant. There was thus a time-relationship between responsiveness of the adipose tissue to insulin and gain in body weight, and it was tempting to suggest that the increased rate of insulin secretion caused obesity rather than the reverse.

It was also conceivable that the excess insulin secretion altered the order of priorities in favour of synthetic processes (mainly fat synthesis) creating a deficiency of energy for physical activity and temperature regulation. That deficiency was partly corrected by increased food intake, but the

trigger-mechanism whereby that was induced was obscure. It still had to be shown that the sequence of events held true in its entirety but even if it did not, the investigation of the biochemical machinery of the insulin-resistant tissues was likely to cast more light on the mode of action of insulin and on the nature of impaired carbohydrate tolerance in man.

Workers studying heart metabolism had devised a preparation of the isolated perfused rat heart that could be used for studies on the effect of work load, insulin and insulin depletion on cardiac metabolism. Surprisingly little was known, it was pointed out, about the metabolism of the isolated heart working against a mechanical load. A "working heart" preparation had therefore been set up using left atrial cannulation and delivery of oxygenated medium under 20 cm. of water pressure. The heart then pumped that fluid via the aorta (also cannulated) against an aortic hydrostatic pressure of 100 cm. of water.

The knowledge of performance and metabolism of the normal working rat heart preparation enabled a comparison to be made with hearts rendered oxygen deficient and that formed the basis of a collaboration with the MRC cardiovascular research unit at Hammersmith Hospital on heart meta-

bolism in myocardial infarction.

Work was also being carried out on metabolism in the brain and nervous system, including the mode of action of ergot alkaloids. One, agroclavin, had been shown by another worker at the College, not under MRC auspices, to have a central inhibitory effect on lactation in mice. It also rendered the uterine mucosa hostile to implantation by a fertilised ovum and might, ventured Professor Chain cautiously, have a possible use as a "morning after" contraceptive. However it had yet to be shown active in man.

A basic feature of the metabolism of glucose in brain had been shown to be production of substantial quantities of a number of amino acids (especially glutamate, aspartate, alanine, glutamine and gamma amino butyric acid). Most were potent excitants or inhibitors of nervous activity when added externally to the nervous system. However, no definite evidence existed that they acted as chemical transmitters in the brain, and another aspect of the work was the study of the possible physiological rôle for the amino acids in relation to the details of their metabolism. The study included an examination of the way primitive nervous systems (in octopus, snail, and locust) metabolised glucose and other substrates, and the way the two major cell classes of the brain, the neurons (nervous cells) and glia (satellite cells), and the electrical connections between the neurons made amino acids.

## PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS

### A joint symposium in London

THE pesticides group of the Society of Chemical Industry and the Phytochemical Society held a joint symposium on "Plant Growth Regulators" at the School of Pharmacy, University of London, on January 8 and 9 and it was well attended.

PROFESSOR R. L. WAIN (Wye College, University of London), who delivered the introductory lecture divided the growth regulators into those controlling cell enlargement (auxins and gibberellins) and those regulating cell division (cytokinins). The two are interrelated, plants having a normal growth-stimulation sequence of gibberellins — cytokinins — auxins. The position is complicated, however, by growth inhibitors, such as the naturally occurring abscisic acid (an "anticytokinin"), and the synthetic chlorocholine chloride (CCC), an "antigibberellin".

Auxins — indoleacetic acid (IAA) derivatives — have been obtained from cereals for over thirty years, but PROFESSOR B. B. STOWE and his colleagues at Yale University claimed that classic extraction procedures have yielded artefacts such as the free acid, IAA seemed to occur as an ester complex, or in some cases as a glycoside. PROFESSOR D. D. DAVIES and colleagues at the University of East Anglia reported on the effect of IAA on ribonucleic acid.

Twenty-three gibberellins are now known, and a paper by J. MACMILLAN and R. J. PRYCE (Bristol University) described their identification by mass spectrometry following gas chroma-

tographic separation of their methyl ester trimethylsilyl ethers. C. G. GUTTRIDGE (Scottish Horticultural Research Institute) reported that gibberellins suppressed the flowering of strawberries and promoted runner formation, "as do long days." The presence of endogenous gibberellins in the guttation drops exuded by wheat seedlings, and their secretion by the scutellum of germinating barley, were described by MR. M. RADLEY (Imperial College, London) who said they came possibly from a precursor, which could be the gibberellin A8 glucoside isolated by G. Sembdner and his colleagues from Gatersleben, Eastern Germany, in minute yield from immature bean pods.

The distribution, extraction and testing by tissue culture of natural cytokinins was discussed by PROFESSOR J. P. NITSCH (Gif-sur-Yvette, France), and their seasonal presence in apple-tree sap described by L. C. LUCKWILL and PAMELA WHYTE (Long Ashton).

Papers on abscisic acid dealt with its possible carotenoid precursor violaxanthin (H. F. TAYLOR, Wye College), its mode of action in duckweed (PROFESSOR J. VAN OVERBEEK, Texas University), and its rôle as a short-day substitute in promoting flowering of certain plants and potato tuberisation (PROFESSOR P. F. WAREING, University College of Wales).

H. M. CATHEY (United States Agriculture Department, Beltsville) described emulsified foliar sprays of cer-



tain fatty esters that acted as chemical "pruners" of the terminal buds of some plants. One of the large-flowered chrysanthemums "Fred Shoemith" responded to properly formulated foliar sprays of certain aromatic-rich petroleum fractions by aborting its lateral flower buds, so avoiding the need for manual disbudding.

Whilst some of the substances discussed are only of research interest at the moment others have economic value, said E. C. HUMPHRIES (Rothamsted). Synthetic halogenated auxin modifications are selective herbicides. Gibberellins ensure uniform germination of malting barley and uniform fruit set of some commercial crops. CCC shortens the stem of wheat and so prevents "lodging" (falling over in bad weather) and may increase the number of ears; it also stimulates tuber formation in potatoes.

## ANNUAL DELEGATE MEETING OF GUILD

### Members urged to seek appointment to management bodies

HOSPITAL pharmacists, said Mr. D. CURRIE (vice-chairman, Western Regional Hospital Board) had a "unique independence" from senior medical and administrative staff, making their position highly important in the hospital service. Welcoming delegates to the annual delegates' meeting of the Guild of Public Pharmacists at Dunblane, Perthshire, January 27, Mr. Currie urged hospital pharmacists to seek appointment to membership of regional boards and hospital management committees.

The meeting voted to accept the recent salary award (see *C. & D.*, August 5, 1967, p. 111 and November 25, 1967, p. 484), and urged the council and all members to strive to ensure that the resultant investigation arrived at a realistic assessment of salary and career structure in the hospital service. A further motion called for efforts to eliminate overlapping of salary scales between various grades of hospital pharmacists. Efforts to secure a thirty-eight hour working week (in line with other professional and technical staffs in the service) were also demanded by the delegates.

Of two motions dealing with superannuation, one was aimed at improving the superannuation scheme so as to take account of late entry into the service (entering the service at twenty-one made it difficult, it was argued, to fit in the necessary forty years before retirement); the second was directed to allowing an option to an employee who left the service after ten years' unbroken service to have his contributions left in the general fund for eventual superannuation benefits (purpose: to help married women who leave the service for a number of years).

Other motions asked for a council explanation as to why it felt unable to appoint a paid assistant secretary; called for an approach to the Executive of the British Pharmaceutical Conference to provide for discussions on subject matter that was of particular interest to hospital pharmacists; and deplored the action of the staff side of Pharmaceutical Whitley Council

Committee C in accepting the structure of recent salary awards, contrary to principles laid down in a motion at the 1967 branch delegates' meeting.

A motion "That this meeting is of the opinion that the appointment of a fully executive regional pharmacist would be in the best interest of the hospital pharmaceutical service" was carried despite an objection that a "fully executive" regional pharmacist would be too wide-sweeping a category for the service. A motion calling for publication of the *Journal of Hospital Pharmacy* at less frequent intervals was rejected. The meeting decided, because of the Council's decision not to appoint a paid assistant secretary, not to call for a reduction in the subscription. Delegates referred to council a motion asking for a redrafting of the code of practice; another for the creation of a number of pharmacy internships; and a third asking the council to take steps towards ensuring that they could influence Whitley Council agreements on pharmacy technicians' duties and conditions of service.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC MARKETING PLAN

### Aim to reduce cost of colour

AN attempt to capture a larger proportion of the colour film market is being made by Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, Essex. Its marketing plan for spring and summer 1968 recently announced includes the introduction of several new film products and services for the amateur photographer. From late spring colour films are being made available at prices exclusive of processing charges. Recommended retail prices are being announced after the budget. The company hope that their all-in colour film prices (cost of film, processing and prints) will be lower than competitors' despite rising costs and the effects of devaluation. The range of colour films is being extended to include 120 and 127 size Super Colorprint roll films in addition to the 35-mm. and 126 formats available for the past year. The Ilford "Pocket Print" return presentation will

### More spent on medicines, less on toiletries

DURING 1967 total sales promotional activity in the pharmaceutical field showed a 7 per cent. fall on the 1966 level. That is one of the findings revealed in "Promotion '67," the third annual survey of the sales promotion business, published by M.S. Surveys, Ltd., 27 Great James Street, London, W.C.1. The survey shows that over the three fields involved — grocery, pharmaceutical and confectionery/tobacco — total promotional activity was 23 per cent. higher in 1967 than in 1966. Promotion in certain sectors of the pharmaceutical field rose as for instance in medicinal products in liquid form and those in tablets and powder form. Each rose by 69 per cent. Nevertheless the total field fell by 7 per

cent entirely as a result of a 51 per cent. decrease in the level of activity in the toiletries section. In terms of types of promotions, the picture overall is one of a decrease in importance of consumer promotions, such as manufacturers' reduced-price offers, at the expense of trade promotions, such as "dozens" offers. The report says it is difficult to believe that toiletry manufacturers actually spent less money on sales promotion during 1967. The increase in the importance of trade promotions suggests rather that expenditure has been switched to the task of wooing the retailer, and that much of the money has been spent in the form of specially negotiated price deals. With the increasing trend towards products that have traditionally been sold in pharmaceutical outlets now appearing on supermarket shelves, it seems that the majority of those deals have been aimed at gaining what is now vital distribution in major grocery outlets. That would explain the apparent decrease in activity, since "head office" deals are not reflected in the form of manufacturer-inspired promotions, but rather emerge as retailers' own price reductions.

"Incentive Merchandising Activities" published by Merchandising & Marketing Development, Ltd., 55 St. Martins Lane, London, W.C.2, states that in 1967, there was a total of 295 retailer incentive promotions of which there were 119 trade bonuses/discounts in the tablets/powders/medicinal product group. The beauty aids product group accounted for just over one third of the new products recorded and for almost one quarter of the new packs. The promotions recorded in the pharmaceutical section of "Incentive Merchandising Activities" were those either "tailored" to the trade or featured on chemist-only products. In fact, counting the 350 health and beauty aids promotions recorded in the grocery trade the figure on formerly traditional chemist products was much higher.

be offered in an improved form with all sizes of Ilford colour negative film from the end of May and the presentation will be backed by a "guarantee of satisfaction." Processing of all Ilford colour films, both negative and reversal, will be carried out at the company's own laboratories at Basildon, Essex. Payment for processing will be made direct to Ilford, Ltd. when the user returns his films to Basildon. In addition to the foregoing plans a new high quality, general purpose black and white film is being launched in the early spring together with a new range of low-priced, "easy-to-use" 126 cartridge cameras—including a complete outfit priced at less than £5. The product range will be backed by the "heaviest-ever" advertising campaign in the photographic press and national media and retailers will be supported by point-of-sale material.



## TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14: The replacement of stocks of many CRUDE DRUGS from origin is now difficult. Among the items affected are BUCHU, CAMPHOR, Costa Rican IPECACUANHA and LYCOPODIUM. Dearer per lb. were COCILLANA (by one penny), HYDRASTIS and LYCOPODIUM (both by sixpence) and all COCHINEALS. FENUGREEK SEED for shipment was 82s. 6d. cwt., against 80s. in the previous week. Brazilian MENTHOL quotations for shipment fell by 1s. 6d. lb. and Chinese was lower by ninepence per lb. in both positions. PERU BALSAM and CARDAMOMS lost between threepence and sixpence lb.

Among ESSENTIAL OILS Chinese ANISE was sixpence lb. dearer on resumption of offers from origin. LAVENDER SPIKE at 22s. 6d. lb. was up by 1s. 6d. and ROSEMARY and SAGE sixpence each. Brazilian PEPPERMINT was lower in sympathy with menthol. In the Messina area of Sicily the LEMON oil crop is expected to be normal but in the Palermo district the yield will be down by about 10 per cent. Because there is no carry forward from last season and the exporters have been holding substantial orders the price of top quality oil has firmed up still further and is expected to remain so for some time. MANDARIN was a poor crop and the firmer tendency should continue. BERGAMOT is in better supply and prices should ease. The schedules for MERCURY salts were increased during the week, AMMONIATED powder rising to 181s. per kilo from 165s. and SUBCHLORIDE to 185s., from 168s. Also dearer were BROMIDES, any twopence per kilo for under fifty-kilo lots.

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals

BARIUM SULPHATE.—B.P., 50-kilo lots, 8s. 8d. to 3s. 9½d. as to package; 250-kilos from 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 5d.

BENZAMINE LACTATE.—In 500-gm lots, 1,023s. per kilo.

BROMIDES.—Crystals (per kilo):—

	Under 50 kilos	50 kilos	250 kilos
POTASSIUM*...	s. 6	s. 5	s. 4
SODIUM ...	5 5	5 10½	5 8
AMMONIUM ...	6 5	5 10½	5 8
	7 4	6 9½	6 6

\* Powder is fourpence per kilo more.

DIGOXIN.—100-gm. lots are 44s. per gm. MERCURY SALTS.—Per kilo for under 50-kilo lots—AMMONIATED powder, 181s.; PERCHLORIDE, 156s.; SUBCHLORIDE, 185s.; OXIDES, yellow, 193s. and red, 197s. IODIDE (25-kilo lots), 130s.

METHADONE HYDROCHLORIDE.—Subject to D.D.A. Regulations, 2s. 6d. per gm. for 100-gm. lots.

NARCOTINE.—ALKALOID and HYDROCHLORIDE, 399s. 6d. kilo.

PARACETAMOL.—One-ton lots, 9s. 2½d. lb.; 5-cwt., 9s. 11½d.

PARALDEHYDE.—B.P. in 12-winchester lots, 2s. 10d. per lb. (6s. 3d. kilo); 10-gall. carboys, 2s. 4d.

PHENACETIN.—B.P. 1-ton lots, 6s. 4d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 6s. 10d.

PHENAZONE.—1-cwt. lots, 9s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM ACETATE.—(Per lb.) 1-cwt. lots, 3s.; 5-cwt., 2s. 8d.; 10-cwt., 2s. 6d.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder, 110s. per cwt. 1-4 cwt. lots and 105s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE.—Pure, 50-kilo sacks, 3s. 7d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.—Pellets, B.P., 9s. 6d. per kilo; sticks, 15s. 5d.; technical flake, 4s. All 50-kilo lots.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—B.P. in 1-cwt. lots, 2s. 0½d. per lb. Technical, 218s. 6d. per cwt.; 1-ton lots, quoted at 207s. per cwt.

PYRIDOXINE.—(Per kilo) 1-kilo, 176s. 6d.; 10-kilos, 171s. 6d.; 25-kilos, 169s.

QUINIDINE.—SULPHATE, £36 per kilo for 15 kilos (500-oz.) lots upwards, ALKALOID, £40 kilo.

QUININE.—In 1,000-oz. lots (per oz.), SULPHATE, 8s. 5d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 11s.; BISULPHATE, 8s. 9d.; DIHYDROCHLORIDE, 11s. 10d.; ALKALOID, 11s. 1d.; HYDROBROMIDE, 10s. 5d.

SACCHARIN.—B.P. powder, 1 lb. and over, 15s. 6d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, B.P., 14s.

SALICYLAMIDE.—5-cwt. lots, 6s. 0½d. lb.

STRYCHNINE.—100-oz. lots ALKALOID, 7s. per oz. SULPHATE and HYDROCHLORIDE, 6s.

SULPHACETAMIDE.—50-kilo lots, 54s. per kilo; SODIUM, 55s.

SULPHADIAZINE.—50-kilo lots, 46s. 8d. kilo.

SULPHADIMIDINE.—50-kilo lots are 29s. per kilo.

SULPHAGUANIDINE.—100-kilo lots, about 19s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHAMERAZINE.—In 50-kilo lots, 37s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHAMETHIZOLE.—B.P. Under 50-kilos, 85s. per kilo.

SULPHANILAMIDE.—50 kilo lots, 13s. 1d. per kilo.

SULPHAPYRIDINE.—6-kilo lots, 120s. per kilo.

SULPHATHIAZOLE.—100 kilos, 39s. per kilo; 50 kilos, 40s.

THEOBROMINE.—ALKALOID from 25s. 11d. per kilo, c.i.f.

THEOPHYLLINE.—50-kilo lots and over: B.P., 34s. 9d. per kilo; HYDRATE, B.P., 34s. and AMINOPHYLLINE, 34s. per kilo.

### Crude Drugs

BALSAMS.—(per lb.). CANADA: 34s. 6d., c.i.f. (35s. spot); COPAIBA: B.P.C., 10s. 9d., c.i.f. (10s. 6d. spot); PERU: 13s., c.i.f. (13s. 6d. spot); TOLU: B.P., 13s.-14s.; genuine as imported, 41s. 6d., c.i.f.

BUCHU.—LEAVES, new-crop, 14s. 9d., c.i.f., lb., nominal.

CARDAMOMS.—(per lb.). Alleppy greens, 18s. 6d. (16s. 1½d., c.i.f.). Prime seed, 31s. (29s. 6d., c.i.f.).

COCHINEAL.—(Per lb.). Canary Isles silver-grey, 21s. (20s. 6d., c.i.f.), spot; black brilliant, 27s. 6d. (26s. 6d., c.i.f.). Peruvian silver-grey, 15s. 9d., c.i.f.

COCILLANA.—Bark, 3s. lb., c.i.f. (spot, 3s. 3d.).

GINGER.—(per cwt.). Nigerian split, 150s.; peeled, 165s. (147s. 6d., c.i.f.); Jamaican No. 3, 320s.; Cochinchina, 212s. 6d., c.i.f. African, 180s., spot.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 227s. ex wharf; shipment, 202s., c.i.f.

HYDRASTIS.—37s. lb. (36s. 6d., c.i.f.).

LYCOPODIUM.—Canadian, 22s. 6d. lb. spot; no c.i.f. offers.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese, 35s. 6d., c.i.f. and in bond. Brazilian for shipment, 29s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 32s. 6d., in bond.

MERCURY.—Spot, £255 per flask of 76 lb., ex warehouse.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak, spot, 3s. 3d. lb. shipment, 3s. 2d., c.i.f.; black, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f.; Brazilian black No. 1, 2s. 10d., duty paid.

PIMENTO.—Shipment, 700s. cwt., f.o.b.

SAFFRON.—Mancha superior, 1,000s. per lb.; Rio, 975s., landed terms.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.) ANISE.—China star, 265s., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian, 195s. (187s. 6d., c.i.f.). CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 135s., duty paid (115s., c.i.f.); Rumanian whole, 114s.; splits, 105s., both c.i.f. CUMIN.—Iranian, 200s., duty paid (165s., c.i.f.); Syrian, 160s., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 160s., nominal (112s. 6d., c.i.f.). FENNEL.—Indian, 180s.; Chinese, 137s. 6d., duty paid. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 97s. 6d. duty paid; shipment has advanced to 82s. 6d., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 80s. to 100s.

SENNA.—(Per lb.) Tinnevely LEAVES spot; Prime No. 1, 2s. 3d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 4½d.; shipment, No. 3, 1s. 4½d., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevely hand-picked, 3s.; manufacturing, 1s. 10d. Alexandra hand-picked, spot, 5s. to 7s.; manufacturing forward, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 6d.

### Essential and Expressed Oils

ANISE.—Chinese, 16s. 6d. lb.; shipment, 16s., c.i.f.

BERGAMOT.—Spot, 105s. to 111s. 6d. lb.

CAMPHOR, WHITE.—Chinese, 7s. 2d. kilo, spot; no shipment offers.

CANANGA.—Java, 24s. per lb.

CASSIA.—Spot from 25s. per lb. for 80-85 per cent.

CINNAMON.—English-distilled, 75s. per oz.; other B.P. oils from 22s. to 130s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, 18s.; Seychelles leaf rectified, 20s.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, 5s. 3d. per lb.; (5s. 2d., c.i.f.); Formosan, 5s. 4d. in bond (5s. 4d., c.i.f.); Chinese, 4s. 7½d. in bond; (4s. 5d., c.i.f.).

CLOVE.—(lb.) Madagascar leaf for February-March shipment, 11s. 2d., c.i.f. spot, 12s. 9d., duty paid. Rectified, 15s. Distilled bud oil English, B.P., 34s.

CORIANDER.—From 41s. per lb. spot.

CUMIN.—English distilled oil from 120s. per lb. Imported, from 110s.

FENNEL.—Spanish sweet, 13s. 6d. lb. GINGER.—Imported (per lb.); Indian, 165s.; Chinese, 80s.; Jamaican, 175s.

GRAPEFRUIT.—Florida, 25s. 6d. lb., c.i.f.; spot from 20s.

JUNIPER BERRY.—English distilled, 270s. lb.; imported, 65s.

LAVENDER.—French, 50s. to 60s. lb.

LAVENDER SPIKE.—Spanish, 22s. 6d. per lb.

LAVANDIN.—French, 22s. 6d. to 25s. lb.

LEMON.—Sicilian, new crop quoted at 57s. to 60s. landed.

LEMONGRASS.—38s. kilo; no shipment offers.

SPEARMINT.—American, 65s. lb. Chinese, spot, 63s. per kilo; shipment, 60s., c.i.f.

TANGERINE.—From 39s. to 43s. 6d. lb.

### UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 13: SILVER SALTS were reduced following decline in the metal prices. Brazilian MENTHOL dipped 15 cents to \$4.75 per lb. ASCORBIC ACID was lowered to \$3.60 kilo from \$4.10. IPECACUANHA was easier and CARDAMOM OIL was offered between \$55 and \$75 per lb. (against \$65-\$75).



## TRADE MARKS

### APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," January 31, No. 4666

*For artificial sweetening substances* (1)  
SWEETONER, SWEETSTIRS, B912,803-04, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

*For soaps; detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes); cream dressings and shampoos, all for the hair; shaving preparations; dentifrices and perfumes, etc.* (3)  
COLGATE-PALMOLIVE, 890,326, by Colgate-Palmolive Co., New York, U.S.A.

*For dentifrices, toilet soaps, talcum powder for toilet purposes, perfumes; and preparations for application to the skin to facilitate shaving* (3)  
COLGATE CLOSE 'N COOL, 898,332, by Colgate-Palmolive Co., New York, U.S.A.

*For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics, soaps, essential oils, hair lotions and dentifrices* (3)  
GIVENCHY, B898,947, by Parfums Givenchy, Levallois-Perret/Seine, France.

*For preparations for the hair* (3)  
HAIR MAJESTY, B898,417, by Adele Morris, London, N.W.8.

*For cosmetic silicone skin preparations* (3)  
SILICONE GLOVE, B902,937, by Avon Cosmetics, Ltd., Northampton.

*For perfumes, essential oils, non-medicated toilet preparations, soaps, cosmetics, preparations for the hair and dentifrices* (3)  
LE-RICHE, B904,151, by Martin Hart, Ltd., London, E.C.2.

*For preparations for the hair and non-medicated toilet lotions, all for use in modifying the colour of the hair or skin* (3)  
COLORCHARM BY VITAPOINTE, 906,912, by Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.

*For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils* (3)  
BABY BLOSSOM, B907,368, by Studio Girl-Hollywood, Ltd., Havant, Hants.

*For cosmetic preparations for the eyes* (3)  
EYE CATCHERS, B904,711, by Romney Cosmetics, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

*For artificial eyelashes and artificial fingernails, all being toilet articles* (3)  
ERIDA, 906,687, by Erida (Accessories to Beauty), Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

*For capsules containing non-medicated bath oils and/or non-medicated bath essences, for toilet purposes* (3)  
BATH GEMS, 908,738, by Cullingford of Chelsea, Bootle, 10, Lincs.

*For dentifrices* (3)  
NEOSELGIN, 909,827, by J. R. Geigy, A.G., Basle, Switzerland.

*For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions; dentifrices; and toilet articles for babies* (3)  
SWITSAL, 911,452, by Intec Proprietaries, Ltd., Morden, Surrey.

*For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions, dentifrices and toilet articles* (3)  
BONCODAL, 912,267, by Intec Proprietaries, Ltd., Morden, Surrey.

*For non-medicated toilet preparations; cosmetic preparations, soaps, perfumes, dentifrices, preparations for cleaning artificial teeth, preparations for the hair and toilet articles* (3)  
MINERS WILD, 912,344, by Miners Make Up, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

*For infants' foods* (5)  
TRUFOOD, 902,080, by Trufood, Ltd., Guildford, Surrey.

*For medicated preparations for the scalp and skin, medicated bath preparations, liquid eye-washes, medicated lotions, medicated washes for human use, medicated pads for the eyes, breath freshening preparations, medicated oils and deodorants, all for use by women and girls* (5)  
MISS WORLD, 902,502, by Mecca, Ltd., London, S.E.1.

*For veterinary preparations and substances* (5)  
HYDROLAN, 905,693, by Hydrophane

Laboratories, Ltd., Hitchin, Herts. CURA-CASCO, 914,153, by Cooper McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts.

*For pharmaceutical, medical and veterinary preparations and substances* (5)  
FAMVAX, 906,310, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

*For sanitary towels and sanitary tampons* (5)  
Device with word, BALLERINA, 906,707, by Loring, A.G., Mettmensstetten, Switzerland.

*For swabs and impregnated swabs, all for pharmaceutical purposes* (5)  
INJECTA-SWAB, B909,286, by S. W. Price & Son, Ltd., Denham, nr. Uxbridge, Middlesex.

*For medical and pharmaceutical preparations* (5)  
FEMEROT, 908,299, by American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, New Jersey, U.S.A.

*For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and substances, all incorporating penicillin and/or penicillin derivatives* (5)  
PROPEN, 908,780, by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.

*For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances* (5)  
BURONIL, 909,313, by A. B. Ferrosan, Malmo, Sweden. EPI-MOGADON, 913,926, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

*For pharmaceutical substances and preparations, all in capsule form* (5)  
DIACAPS, 909,504, by West-Siltan Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Hove, 3, Sussex.

*For medicated beverages; foods and beverages, all for infants and invalids and for dietetic purposes* (5)  
HAPPY DREAMS, B910,529, GO-LIGHTLY, B911,785, by Beecham Foods, Brentford, Middlesex.

*For pharmaceutical preparations consisting of or containing amines or derivatives thereof* (5)  
AMINOREX, 912,856, by Cilag-Chemie, A.G., Schaffhausen, Switzerland.

*For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and for veterinary use; sanitary substances and sanitary articles; disinfectants* (5)  
BONCODAL, 912,268, by Intec Proprietaries, Ltd., Morden, Surrey.

*For pharmaceutical preparations and substances* (5)  
DELPRIN, 912,339, by Moore Medicinal Products, Ltd., Aberdeen, Scotland. PARAKE, 912,930, by Galen, Ltd., Portadown, co. Armagh, N. Ireland. ERMUND, 913,348, by Rich-Almond, Ltd., Northampton. ABSLAR, 914,389, by Horlicks Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Winkfield, Windsor, Berks.

*For foods and beverages, all for infants and invalids and for dietetic purposes* (5)  
NOON EXTRA, B913,347, by Beecham Group, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

*For disinfectants; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; pesticides; herbicides; insecticides and fungicides* (5)  
FISOTEL, FISOZOL, 913,816-17, BAN-LENE PLUS, 914,124, by Fisons Pest Control, Ltd., Harston, Cambs.

*For babies' disposable napkins made principally of paper* (16)  
BABETTES, B912,259, by Bowater-Scott Corporation, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

*For hot water bottles* (21)  
BRITISH WARM, B899,966, by W. W. Hafenden, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

*For brushes (for personal use); combs, sponges; etc.* (21)  
WETTEX, 912,387, by Wettex Sales (U.K.), Ltd., Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.

## PATENTS

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED From the "Official Journal (Patents)" January 31

Pessary, R. R. Robinson, 1,105,669.  
Carboxylic acid esters of polyols and stabilisation of organic materials therewith. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 1,105,699.  
Dibenzocycloalkylenylidene pyrrolidine derivatives and processes for preparing the same. Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. 1,105,730.

Oxadiazole derivatives and process for preparing same. Chimie et Synthese de Picardie. 1,105,739.  
Growth retardation and vegetative growth stimulation of micro-organisms. Crown Zellerbach Corporation. 1,105,749.  
Medicament for treatment of diabetes and blood diseases. F. J. Seifert. 1,105,769.  
Oxadicarboxylic acids and processes for the preparation thereof. Asahi Kasei Kogyo, K.K. 1,105,819.  
Apparatus for injecting dosages of contrast agent into the human body. A. S. Gidlund. 1,105,820.  
Fermentation process for the production of 5-amino-4-imidazolecarboxamide ribofuranoside. Ajinomoto Co., Inc. 1,105,838.  
Nipples for feeding bottles. J. Spijk. 1,105,843.  
Production of benzimidazolones. Mobay Chemical Co. 1,105,859.  
Absorbent tampons or pessaries. G. de Crescenzo. 1,105,885.  
Substituted benzoic acid lactones having estrogenic activity. Commercial Solvents Corporation. 1,105,894.  
Substituted benzoic acid lactones having estrogenic properties. Commercial Solvents Corporation. 1,105,895.  
Fluorine-containing organophosphorus compounds. Monsanto Co. 1,105,911.  
Dermal lotion. Colgate-Palmolive Co. 1,105,919.  
Diagnostic composition. Miles Laboratories, Inc. 1,105,927.  
Lincosamine derivatives. Upjohn Co. 1,105,942.  
Substituted lincosamines and related compounds. Upjohn Co. 1,105,943.  
Colour photographic materials and processes. Ilford, Ltd. 1,105,962.  
Steroids and a process for their manufacture. Schering, A.G. 1,105,980.  
Razor and like sharp-edged blades. Sandvikens Jernverks, A.B. 1,105,988.  
20'-hydroxy-voacanamidine, its extraction and composition containing same. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 1,105,994.  
Anabolically active steroids. Schering, A.G. 1,105,999.  
Propane derivatives and a process for the manufacture thereof. F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,106,028.  
Benzodiaz[1,4]epine derivatives. F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,106,039-40.  
Preparation of peptides. Syntex Corporation. 1,106,046.  
Formulations of bis (dimethylthiocarbamoyl) disulphide for inhibiting the growth of *E. rhusiopathiae*. Cooper McDougall & Robertson, Ltd. 1,106,051.  
Benzofuran derivatives and the manufacture thereof. Roche Products, Ltd. 1,106,057-59.  
m-ureido and thioureido-phenyl carbamates and herbicidal applications thereof. FMC Corporation. 1,106,064.  
Treatment of cutting edges. Wilkinson Sword, Ltd. 1,106,071.  
Stable aqueous insulin solutions. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 1,106,076.  
Internal surgical splint. Ethicon, Inc. 1,106,096.  
9 $\beta$ , 10 $\alpha$ -steroids and a process for the manufacture thereof. F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,106,099.  
4,5-epoxy-9 $\beta$ , 10 $\alpha$ -steroids. F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,106,100.  
N-aminoalkyl-dibenzoxazepines and process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 1,106,119.  
Dibenzoxazepines and process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 1,106,120.  
Herbicidal compositions. Amchem Products Inc. 1,106,123.  
Process for obtaining plants extracts. J. J. Balansard, and P. J. L. Bernard. 1,106,133.  
Antibiotic substance from a thermophilic actinomyces. Lepetit, S.p.A. 1,106,148.  
Antacid tablets. Bristol-Myers, Co. 1,106,157.  
Multiple unit tissue culture preparation and method of preparing same. B-D Laboratories Inc. 1,106,166.  
Process for the preparation of piperidine Rhone-Poulenc, S.A. 1,106,168.  
Therapeutic treatment of animals. Crown Zellerbach Corporation. 1,106,169.  
Introduction of physiologically active substance into animal tissues. Crown Zellerbach Corporation. 1,106,170.



process for biosynthesis and purification of streptomycin or other antibiotic. Rumanian Ministry for the Petroleum and Chemical Industries. 1,106,174.

fermentative preparation on L-proline. Ajinomoto Co., Inc. 1,106,195.

pharmaceutical injectable suspensions. Upjohn Co. 1,106,205.

is (secondary alkyl) phenols and their use as antioxidants. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,106,213.

manufacture of phosphoric acid. Multi-Minerals, Ltd. 1,106,231.

ingical preparations. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,106,232.

mpounds containing an octopyranoside ring and manufacture thereof. Upjohn Co. 1,106,233.

N-adamantylloxycarbonyl derivatives of  $\alpha$ -amino acids and process for preparing same. Eli Lilly & Co. 1,106,271.

Adamantyl chloroformates and process for the preparation thereof. Eli Lilly & Co. 1,106,272.

Benzofuroxan derivatives. American Cyanamid Co. 1,106,277.

Preparation of bromohydrins and cyclic ethers. Research Institute for Medicine & Chemistry, Inc. 1,106,296.

Depilation process. Deutsche gold-und-silber-Scheideanstalt. 1,106,391.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from March 13.

## COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

### Monday, February 19

WILDFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Prince of Wales hotel, Woodbridge, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. B. J. Thomas on "Drug Dependence."

WORSHAM AND CRAWLEY BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Pelham Buckle hotel, Ifield, Crawley, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting followed by Mr. J. McClenahan (an assistant secretary of the Union) on "What Goes on at Mallinson House."

WILKESIDE BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Trenton hotel, Borough Road, Birkenhead, at 8 p.m. Discussion of Branch resolutions.

WORTH STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Medical institute, Hartshill, Stoke-on-Trent, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. W. A. Beanland (a member of Council) on "New Medicine Legislation."

WOMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Macarthis, Ltd., Chesham Close, Romford, at 7.45 p.m. Speaker: Detective Superintendent Howells (Metropolitan Police).

### Tuesday, February 20

WILKESIDE AND MERTHYR and PONTYPRIDD AND RHONDDA BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Queen's hotel, Pontypridd, at 8 p.m. Mr. D. H. Maddock (a member of Council) on "The Present Condition in Pharmacy."

WILL BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Board room, Royal Infirmary, Hull, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

WILKESIDE REGIONAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Byrom Street, Liverpool, 3, at 8 p.m. Dr. W. G. M. Jones (pharmaceuticals division, Imperial Chemicals Industries, Ltd.) on "Chemotherapy of Leprosy."

WINDON BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACEUTISTS, Auditorium, Wellcome building, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. J. Luder (consultant paediatrician, Whittington Hospital) on "Drugs in Paediatric Practice."

WILKESIDE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Vane Arms hotel, Stockton-on-Tees, at 7.45 p.m. Stockton Third Dimension Society demonstration of stereo-photography.

WILKESIDE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Holand House hotel, Edgar Road, Cliftonville, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. B. A. Briant on "History of Thanet" (illustrated).

WEST MIDDLESEX BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Park hotel, Greenford Avenue, Hanwell, at 8 p.m. Discussion of Branch resolutions and other matters.

### Wednesday, February 21

WILKESIDE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal Infirmary, Doncaster, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. R. Hicks on "Inflammation—Its Mechanisms and Treatment." (Lecture course.)

WILKESIDE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Adelaide lounge, Yarborough hotel, Grimsby, at 7.45 p.m. Film evening.

WILKESIDE, MORECAMBE AND WESTMORLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Elms hotel, Morecambe, at 7.15 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

WILKESIDE AND LEICESTERSHIRE BRANCH, PHAR-

MACUTEAL SOCIETY, Bell hotel, Leicester, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. C. McArdle on "Poison is Our Business."

MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Queen's hotel, Newport, at 7.45 p.m. Speaker: Mr. T. Turner (Welsh College of Pharmacy).

PHARMACEUTICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION GROUPS, ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH, Eccleston hotel, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1, at 6.30 p.m. Symposium on "Health Education and Medicinal Substances." Speakers include Dr. R. Goulding (director, poisons reference service Guy's Hospital and senior medical officer, Ministry of Health) on "Problems of Accidental Poisoning" and Mrs. E. J. M. Leigh on "Education of the Public on the Correct Use of Medicinal Substances."

PRESTON BRANCH PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Conservative club, Guildhall Street, Preston, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. D. E. Sparshott (a member of Council) on "Current Affairs."

RHYL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Royal Alexandra Hospital, Rhyl, at 8 p.m. Film and recorded lecture.

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY, Cobbs' Banqueting suite, London, S.E.26, at 6.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

SOUTHPORT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Prince of Wales hotel, Southport, at 7.30 p.m. Dinner and dance.

SUNDERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Roker hotel, Sunderland, at 7.45 p.m. Dinner. Speaker: Mrs. M. Cohen (barrister).

SWANSEA AND WEST GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Dolphin hotel, Swansea, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. A. G. M. Madge (a member of Council) on "Pharmacy and the Common Market."

WOKING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY. Meeting cancelled.

### Thursday, February 22

AYRSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Redburn hotel, Irvine, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. A. Aldington (president of the Society) on "This is your Society."

BEDFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Cross Keys hotel, Pulloxhill, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. P. Green (marketing manager, aerosol division, Metal Box Co., Ltd.) on "Aerosols and Pharmacy."

BRISTOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, St. George health centre, Bellevue Road, Bristol, 5, at 8 p.m. Dr. R. C. Wolfenden (medical officer of health, Bristol) on "Health Centres and Clinics."

BURNLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Grill room, Empress hotel, Howe Walk, Burnley, at 8 p.m. Film evening.

COVENTRY TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Whitley Abbey School, Abbey Road, Coventry, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. N. W. Imlah on "Drug Treatment of Psychiatric Disorders." (Lecture course.)

PORTSMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Medical centre, Portsmouth, at 7.45 p.m. Discussion of Branch resolutions.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY and SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, School of

chemistry, Newcastle University, at 6.30 p.m. Dr. D. C. Garratt (scientific adviser, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain) on "Maintaining the Quality of Pharmaceuticals."

TORQUAY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Torbay Hospital, Torquay, at 8 p.m. Professor G. E. Trease on "History of Pharmacy in the South-west."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, School of pharmacy, Brunswick Square, London, W.C.1, at 5.30 p.m. Dr. G. J. Popjak (co-director Shell chemical enzymology laboratory) on "Biosynthesis of Sterols and Polyisoprenoids: Biochemical Aspects."

WEMBLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Sudbury Arms hotel, Sudbury Heights, Avenue, Greenford, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. K. Crelin (secretary, British Society for the History of Pharmacy) on "Self-medication—its Growth and Development since 1800."

LEEDS BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Griffin hotel, Boar Lane, Leeds, at 8 p.m. Mr. E. J. Downing (an assistant secretary, N.P.U.) on "The Pharmacy—Who is Really in Charge?"

### Friday, February 23

DUNDEE AND EASTERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and LOCAL DIVISION, BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Queen's hotel, Dundee, at 8.15 p.m. Mr. J. D. Boyd (curator, Dundee museum and art galleries) on "Old Dundee."

EXETER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Rougemont hotel, Exeter, at 7.30 p.m. Discussion of Branch resolutions.

SOUTH-WEST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Lambeth town hall, London, S.W.2, at 8 p.m. Mr. G. F. Boyce, F.Z.S., on "Strange Companions."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, School of pharmacy, Brunswick Square, London, W.C.1, at 5.30 p.m. Dr. J. W. Cornforth (co-director, Shell chemical enzymology laboratory) on "Biosynthesis of Sterols and Polyisoprenoids: Chemical Aspects."

### Courses and Conferences

LEICESTER REGIONAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Leicester, on April 8. One-day symposium on heterocyclic medicinal chemistry. Professor W. B. Whalley (University of London) on "Chemistry of some Constituents of Ergot"; Dr. J. M. Z. Gladych (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.) on "Chemistry of Isatin"; Mr. N. J. Van Abbe (Beecham Toiletory Division) on "Current Ideas on the Nature and Treatment of Dandruff" and Dr. J. K. Sugden (School of Pharmacy, Leicester) on "Recent Advances in Pyrrolidine Chemistry." Fee: £2. Details from Dr. J. K. Sugden, School of Pharmacy, P.O. Box 143, Leicester Regional College of Technology, Leicester.

PHARMACEUTICAL SECTION, CZECHOSLOVAK MEDICAL SOCIETY J. EV. PURKYNE, PRAGUE, Stary Smokovec, High Tatva, Slovakia, October 9-11. Conference on "Modern Dispensing Forms of Pharmaceuticals." Secretary: Dr. M. F. Tomicek, Kourimaská 17, Praha 3-Vinohrady, Czechoslovakia.

### Exhibitions and Fairs

IMPO 68 (Photographic Importers' Association travelling exhibition), Royal Institute gallery, 195 Piccadilly, London, W.1, February 19-22.

INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY MARKETING WEEK, Royal Garden hotel, London, W.8 and Royal Lancaster hotel, London, W.2. February 20-22.

LABEL NORTHERN, Belle Vue, Manchester. February 19-23.

## CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical publications.

INVESTIGATION into use of drugs preceding death from asthma. *Brit. med. J.* February 10, p. 339.

COMPARISON of continuous and intermittent anorectic therapy in obesity. *Brit. med. J.* February 10, p. 352.



**CHLORPROPAMIDE.** Reduction of free water clearance by. *Brit. med. J.* February 10, p. 355.

**LIGNOCAINE** in the management of arrhythmias after acute myocardial infarction. *Lancet*, February 10, p. 266.

**METHICILLIN THERAPY.** Nephropathy with. *J. Amer. med. Assoc.* January 8, p. 103.

**PSOROPTIC MANGE** in the Goat. *Vet. Rec.* February 10, p. 148.

**INHIBITORY** effect of 1,2-bis(2-Benzimidazolyl) 1,2-ethanediol derivatives on poliovirus. *Nature*, February 10, p. 562.

**CROTON OIL.** Response of an active component to short term tests of carcinogenicity. *Nature*, February 10, p. 563.

**2-CHLOROADENOSINE-5'-DIPHOSPHATE.** Powerful new aggregator of blood platelets. *Nature*, February 10, p. 571.

## Prescribers Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

**INTERMITTENT** treatment (alternate four-week periods of drug and placebo) with the anorectic phentermine was found, in a study reported from Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, to be just as effective as continual daily treatment in effecting weight reduction. Sixty-four patients completed a thirty-six-week double-blind trial. On average, both continuous- and intermittent-treatment patients lost two-and-a-half times the amount lost by patients given placebo only. All the patients were "newly referred for dietary advice". The authors suggest that the weight loss achieved in the study could be improved by extending the interval between courses of anorectic in an attempt to postpone the development of tolerance, by altering the patient's dietary habits between courses, and by changing the anorectic agent from one course to another. (*B.M.J.*, February 10, p. 352).

**RECENT** observations that metformin, chlorpropamide and paracetamol exert a useful antidiuretic activity led workers at Manchester Royal Infirmary to study the effect of chlorpropamide in reducing free water clearance. When the drug was tested in seven subjects, four with dia-

betes insipidus and three normal controls, it produced a reduction in two (one from each group). The authors conclude that chlorpropamide may exert a useful therapeutic effect in some cases of diabetes insipidus but that there is no information upon which to base selection of patients for treatment. (*B.M.J.*, February 10, p. 355).

## PRINT AND PUBLICITY

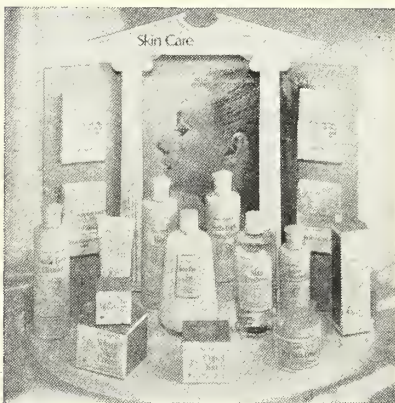
**IN** addition to their comprehensive illustrated catalogue, Gnome Photographic Products Ltd., Caerphilly Road, Cardiff, produce a broadsheet 7 in. deep by 4 in. wide when folded, providing a pocket-sized reference to the complete range of their products, with illustrations and prices. All the Classic range of slide projectors are featured except the Zoom Super Classics (launched too late for inclusion).

### PUBLICATIONS

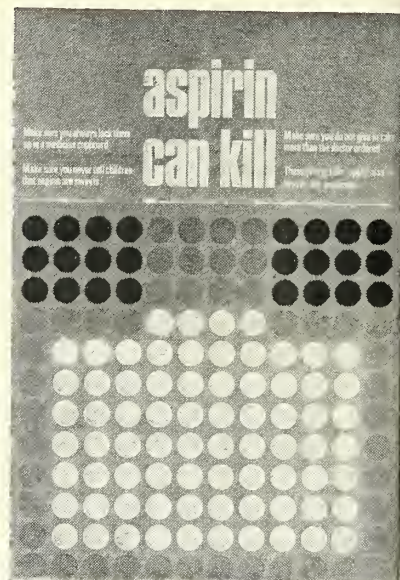
#### Booklets and leaflets

**ARMOUR HESS CHEMICALS, LTD.**, Westgate, Leeds, 1: Technical bulletin E3/2 Arquad 2HT-75%—A Cationic Fabric Softener (8-p cyclostyled pamphlet).

**B.P. CHEMICALS (U.K.) LTD.**, Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London, W.1. "Solvents for Industry" (booklet).



**AT POINT OF SALE:** New counter unit for the revised and streamlined Skin Care range of Max Factor Hollywood & London (Sales), Ltd., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. The unit comes complete with leaflets detailing the appropriate Skin Care products for dry, normal, oily and combination skin types.



**SAFETY POSTER:** A 30 x 20 in. poster (DC 106) produced by the Central Council for Health Education, Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, and circulated to medical officers of health. Copies are available at 2s. 6d. each plus 6d. postage

## NEW COMPANIES

**P.C.** = Private Company. **R.O.** = Registered Office. **ARNOLD PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE, LTD. (P.C.)**. — Capital £100. Arnold J. Saunders is the first director. R.O.: 40 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

**CHARTERHOUSE DRUGGISTS, LTD. (P.C.)**. — Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale, and retail, chemists, etc. Directors: Ian M. Hemmar and Laurel Susan Silver. R.O.: 52 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

**GRAYSON MORISON HOLDINGS, LTD. (P.C.)**. — Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing wholesale and retail chemists, druggists, etc. So long as the United Africa Co., Ltd., and J. L. Morison Son & Jones, Holdings, Ltd., each hold 50 per cent. of the issued ordinary shares they each have the right to appoint and remove three directors. Solicitor: Valerie A. Roberts, 28 Gate Hill Court, London, W.11.

**LONGFIELD CHEMICALS, LTD. (P.C.)**. — Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemical manufacturers, etc. Directors: Joseph Abadi, Ian H. Brian and Brian T. B. French. R.O.: 4 Marketgate, Warrington.

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period—February 25 to March 2

PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	Northeast	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Alka-Seltzer ...	3/90	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	3/90	5/150	—	3/90	3/90	—	—	—
Anadin ...	4/120	2/60	2/60	3/100	2/60	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/60	2/60	3/90	2/60	—	2/60
Andrews liver salts ...	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	—	2/30	2/30	2/30	—	2/30
Askit powders ...	—	—	—	5/51	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/24	2/14	—	—
Denture-creme ...	3/90	—	—	2/60	2/60	2/60	3/90	3/90	2/60	2/60	2/60	3/60	—	1/30
Disprin ...	1/30	2/45	1/15	2/45	—	—	—	2/45	1/15	1/15	2/30	3/60	1/30	—
Horlicks ...	3/90	3/90	4/120	1/40	2/70	2/60	2/70	6/180	2/60	4/120	2/60	2/80	4/51	5/150
Milk of magnesia tablets ...	2/30	6/42	—	3/45	3/45	2/30	2/30	2/30	—	2/30	2/30	2/30	—	2/30
Nulon ...	—	1/30	—	—	—	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	—	—	2/60	—	2/60
Ostermilk and Farex ...	—	1/30	—	1/30	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steradent ...	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	1/30	—	1/30
Sterafix ...	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	—	3/45	1/15	—	—	2/30	—	—
Supersoft hair spray ...	—	—	4/120	4/120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4/120	—	—
shampoo ...	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	4/120	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap ...	1/15	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—